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SHOWDOWN DUE ON DE GAULLE TODAY

French CP Fights for 3-Party Gov't

THOREZ

DeGAULLE

PARIS, Nov. 18 (UP).—The French Communist Party — denouncing Gen. Charles de Gaulle for his attitude in the cabinet crisis, today nominated Socialist Felix Gouin, president of the Assembly, to replace him.

Preparing for a meeting of the Assembly Monday, the Communists heatedly criticized a radio speech De Gaulle made Saturday, said he had insulted the party and its "5,000,000 electors" and added:

". . . If these conditions exist De Gaulle is no longer qualified to form a national coalition government and Communist members of the Assembly will not vote for him."

The Communist Party Bureau, it was said, had decided to "pursue efforts to achieve the formation of a government corresponding to universal suffrage."

At a joint meeting with the Socialists and members of the Moderate Popular Republican Movement, the Communists made their proposal that Gouin be named to succeed De Gaulle as head of the Provisional Government.

The Socialists and Popular Republicans met separately tonight to consider the nomination.

The Communists received a setback when the Socialists, after a caucus, announced they would not take part in any two-party government. Such a government, they said, would split both the Assembly and the country. This meant that Gouin would not run as a joint candidate of the Communists and Socialists alone.

The Socialists appealed to the Communists and the Popular Republican Movement Party to work out a three-party program, in which the Socialists said they would join under a President to be decided later.

If there was no agreement, the Socialists said, they would abstain from voting on the first ballot in any move to name a new President.

The Communists are asking at least one of the three key posts—Foreign Affairs, War or Interior.

De Gaulle has insisted that he will remain in office only as President and he refuses to permit the Communists to hold any of the three posts.

L'HUMANITE ANSWERS

The Communist newspaper, **L'Humanite** said Sunday morning that "all democrats were stupefied" by De Gaulle's speech, holding that he declared Communists "unworthy to take part in the nation's politics."

The Communist Bureau statement said:

"The Political Bureau of the French Communist Party . . . has examined the political situation created by the speech—which was contrary to democratic traditions—of the outgoing President, pronounced over the radio.

"The Bureau unanimously considers this speech as renewing and aggravating insults to the French Communist Party and its 5,000,000 electors, who are treated like sub-standard citizens whose national spirit is questionable.

"The Bureau declares that if these conditions exist De Gaulle is no longer qualified to form a national coalition government and Communist members of the Assembly will not vote for him. The Bureau decided to pursue its efforts to achieve formation of a government corresponding to universal suffrage."

De Gaulle tonight left it to the Assembly to decide whether his resignation should be accepted or it should ask him again to form a national coalition cabinet.

French Left May Go It Alone

By DEREK KARTUN
Wireless to the Daily Worker

PARIS, Nov. 17 (Delayed).—Unless General De Gaulle decides at the last minute to change his mind and form a three-party government giving equal representation to the Communists, it may be that the tide of events will sweep him into political obscurity within the next 24 hours.

Indications tonight, after De Gaulle's letter of resignation has been received and acknowledged, are that the government will be formed possibly with a Socialist Premier in spite of present difficulties.

In the course of constant consultations of all parties throughout the day, the Communist Party has made its position clear.

'We are prepared,' they say in effect, 'to form a government of national unity on the basis of distribution of ministerial posts in proportion to the size of the parties. This

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C. P. NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETS:

Communists Launch Drive For Withdrawal From China

By GEORGE MORRIS

A national "crusade for peace" directed primarily against the administration's intervention in China and imperialist course, highlighted decisions of a three-day meeting of the full National Committee of the Communist Party which ended here yesterday. A goal of 500 get-out-of China mass meetings in the first month of the campaign was projected.

The second major parallel campaign, to draw the resources and energies of America's Communists, will be full mobilization of all progressive forces in support of labor's fight for wage raises and jobs.

Simultaneously with these two drives to reach millions, a recruiting drive to augment Communist membership by 20,000 is to get into motion next February.

FOSTER KEYNOTES MEETING

The meeting of 55 members of the National Committee jointly with the National Review Commission and many outstanding Communist leaders who have just returned from the armed services, was the first since the convention last June which cast off Earl Browder's revisionism.

Chairman William Z. Foster keynoted the meeting, with Eugene Dennis of the Secretariat delivering the main political report and Secretary John Williamson reviewing the Party's progress towards reconstitution as a Marxist-Leninist organization.

Their estimate of the political situation and the party's experience since the convention, was fully shared and confirmed in the reports and speeches of Communist leaders from every section of the country. But no less emphatic was the self-criticism and caution that in many respects the full turn from past policy had not yet been made.

OUTLINES PERSPECTIVES

Foster briefly sketched Browder's perspective of a "capitalism suddenly rejuvenated and grown progressive" with Marxism-Leninism "no longer valid." He merely pointed to the post-V-J Day realities upon which the dream was shattered.

"Our Party in reestablishing its policy upon a Marxist-Leninist basis, has put itself in line with actual economic and political conditions," the Communist leader went on. "It is basing itself upon the firm conclusions that the capitalist system is not progressive but decadent; that imperialism is not dead but very much alive; that the class struggle remains decisive in capitalist society, and that there is an indispensable need of the Communist Party to lead the struggle of the masses."

Although much progress has already been made in turning the Party to a correct course Foster warned that "it would be a mistake to conclude therefrom that we have completed our turn in policy."

The report by Dennis covered foreign policy, the struggle on the domestic front, especially the wage fight; the lessons of the municipal elections and the Party's internal situation.

Upon reviewing the administration's foreign policy, he summarized:

"This—the administration's program—is an imperialist program, which, if unchecked, can easily have the most dangerous consequences for America and its people and for the peace of the world. For this is a program leading to the growth of reaction in the United States, to imperialist adventures, to anti-Soviet incitements, and towards the outbreak of a new world war."

He warned, however, that the imperialist developments "need not and must not give rise to moods of fatalism." He said the imperialist drive "can be impeded, and can even be given a new direction." Dennis pointed to signs of popular dissatisfaction with the administration's occupation policy in Japan and Germany. He stressed the need for labor and all democratic forces to "step forward boldly and unitedly" against imperialism and for a change of policy and maintenance of "Big Three" unity. He called for principal fire against the reactionary forces to whom the administration has been yielding at an increasing rate.

PROPOSES KEY SLOGANS

Among the principal slogans in the anti-imperialist campaign, Dennis suggested:

Stop the reactionary intervention of the USA in China's internal affairs!

Withdraw American troops from China and the Philippines!

Strengthen the American-Soviet-British coalition for world peace!

Fulfill the Potsdam decisions of the Big Three to prevent the recurrence of German and Japanese aggression!

Support the national independence movements of Indonesia and other colonial countries!

No secrecy on the atomic bomb—joint control by the Big Three!

Stop the armaments race which can only lead to World War III! America's national security requires Big Three unity not compulsory military training!

Mobilize America for 60,000,000 jobs not for a disastrous armaments race!

Prosecute and curb the American trusts which are reviving their ties with and restoring the German and Japanese cartels!

Feed and aid the war-devastated countries on a democratic basis, without imperialist interference, so as to prevent famine and to promote recovery of world trade!

On picturing developments on the domestic scene with the fall in takehome pay and big business hellbent on developing an anti-union drive, Dennis placed the principal task before labor and all progressives as one of defeating the capitalist offensive.

FOSTER
Keynotes Parley

United action of all labor and anti-fascist organizations is the primary need in that respect. This unity must especially express itself in the struggle for wage raises, jobs, security and peace, he said. It is "imperative" that labor develop a "more active approach towards its allies" by showing that its wage fight is also in the interest of all sectors of the population, he said.

In his analyses of the political situation and results of recent elections, Dennis concluded that "the two-party system is being increasingly questioned by a growing number of progressive voters."

3RD PARTY SENTIMENT

The concept that the existing two-party system is a "permanent feature of American political life," was one of the basic revisionist errors of the Party's past policies, Dennis said. This, he said, dovetailed into Browder's general class-collaboration policy.

Dennis noted "increasing disillusionment among the masses with the Truman administration and hence with the Democratic Party." Pressure for independent political action is developing, and he added:

"While the approach of most of these popular forces is to develop independent action along the lines of PAC and NCPAC, there is also a growing minority sentiment for building a national third party." He said "similar trends" are evident among LaGuardia's "No Deal" Party forces and some forces in the Democratic Party.

Dennis warned, however, against premature projection of third party movement "our even necessarily during the course of the 1946 elections."

NEED FOR NEW ALIGNMENT

"But the question does arise of orienting the labor and progressive movements and steering a course for establishing in time for the 1948 presidential elections a new national party alignment representative of and based on the broadest anti-fascist and democratic coalition.

Dennis was emphatic, however, in his warning that a "majority of the labor and progressive movement still has to be convinced and won over fora third party." **He cautioned against weakening "cooperative relationship" with anti-fascist forces who are not yet convinced on a third party perspective.**

A Party recruiting drive for 20,000 new members starting in February and concluding in May was projected in the report of secretary John Williamson. The drive is to be conducted in line with the Party's concentration policy mainly in the industrial centers.

A drive to increase the circulation of The Worker and Daily Worker, is already under way.

Special attention is to be paid to the South where Williamson reported the Party has been reconstituted. This part of his report was strongly underscored in speeches from Southern members of the national committee who reflected considerable enthusiasm with results already achieved.

Williamson's report was a deep and critical analysis of the Party machinery from top to bottom. Its entire emphasis was upon speedier and bolder action to carry out convention decisions, especially reconsituation of the shop branches. Attention was called to lingering burocratic ways and the need of rooting them out of the Party's life.

"The hard, patient job of transforming our organization into a Marxist party has been and still is a central point on the order of business of every state," said Williamson. "The tempo of this transformation in various states will be determined by the extent to which we bring the necessary understanding of our convention policies to the maximum number of members, including especially, those members we did not succeed in reaching during the entire discussion period."

Among the sub-reports was one by Saul Wellman, secretary of the National Review Commission. Wellman reported on the work since the convention and on the full-day session held by the Review Commission last Thursday. His report dealt with the need of vigilance against alien enemy elements who seek to penetrate Communist ranks, watchfulness for signs of factionalism and efforts to crack the Party's solid unity and on the need of a systematic policy of promotion of new forces for leadership.

The national committee unanimously removed Samuel Douchin as a member of the national committee for "disruptive and factional activities" and efforts to "mobilize the Philadelphia district Committee against the national leadership." The motion also barred Donchin from assignment to responsible posts for a year and warned him of expulsion if he continues with his present activities. The action followed his removal as president by the Eastern Pennsylvania district committee.

OTHER REPORTS

Jack Stachel of the National Bureau reported on the current wage struggle and the tasks before the entire labor movement. Communist Councilman Benjamin Davis, Jr., reported on the lessons of municipal elections and the significance of Communist victories in New York and high votes in other centers. Josh Lawrence, reported on the Party's work and problems of the Negro people; Max Weiss analyzed the latest activities of Trotzkyites and the task of exposing them as agents of reaction in the labor movement. Treasurer Charles Krumbein reported on finances.

A four-hour session was devoted to discussion of a report on problems connected with veterans delivered by Robert Thompson, New York State chairman of the Communist Party, himself a veteran.

The tasks connected with the campaign for wage raises and broadening out of support for the newly-formed World Federation of Trade Unions, were discussed more specifically at a meeting of the full Communist labor committee Saturday night with at least two-score of the outstanding Communist leaders in the labor movement participating.

The concluding session last night was due to hear a summary address by chairman Foster.

Anti-Soviet Bloc Hit at Cultural Parley

By SAMUEL SILLEN

Creation of an "Anglo-American bloc against the Soviet Union" would be the "most tragic and disastrous step in human history," Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas, California Democrat, warned last night at a conference on American-Soviet Coltural Cooperation.

The conference was the first of its kind held in this country. More than 1,000 writers, musicians and theater artists attended. Mrs. Douglas was main speaker at the evening session which followed after noon panels on music, theater and literature.

The conference, which was sponsored by the Committee of the Arts of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, brought together noted persons of the three arts, including Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, Margaret Webster, John Hersey, Lillian Hellman, Howard Fast, Dean Dixon and Aaron Copland.

URGES PEOPLE SPEAK UP

Mrs. Douglas supported as "logically unassailable" the Soviet position that the Big Three should be the chief architects of the peace. The California representatives called on the American people to become "very articulate" about foreign policy, and to direct their efforts to "the very highest quarters in our own country."

"We cannot stop at refuting the anti-Sovieteers individually if our collective policy, expressed through our government, lacks coherency and consistency on the issue of the mutuality of Soviet and American interests," she said.

Mrs. Douglas described the obstacles to American-Soviet unity "deliberately created by the sinister and dangerous forces in this country who have never given up their allegiance to the ideas of Hitler, although during the war they were to some extent forced to be silent." There can be no truce with these forces of racism and reaction," she warned.

Charles J. Child, adviser on art and music in the Division of Cultural Cooperation in the State Department, declared that the State Department would help widen cultural contacts between the two peoples but that the bulk of such work must be carried out by private, non-government groups.

THEATRICAL INTERCHANGE

At the afternoon theater panel, Miss Hellman, who recently visited the Soviet Union, gave her impressions of the Soviet theater. James Gow, co-author of **Deep Are The Roots**, urged the immediate establishment of regular exchanges, not only of scripts for plays, but of touring companies. Cheryl Crawford and Harold Clurman described the operations of the Soviet theater which Mr. Clurman called the "only theater in the world today."

Greetings were received from Moscow, signed by the board of VOKS (All Union Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries). Among the signers were Dmitri Shostakovich, Vsevolod Pudovkin, Ivan Papanin and Ivan Moskvin of the Moscow Art Theater.

In a paper read at the literature panel, at which Dr. Arthur Upham Pope presided, John Hersey discussed the Moscow reaction to his **A Bell for Adano.** Howard Fast, who discussed realism in the Soviet novel, said, "Novels from the Soviet Union present human beings who believe in life, who fight and love and work with hope and directness almost unmatched in our American literature." Other papers at this panel were read by Alexander Kendrick on **The Soviet Press**, David Burliuk on **Mayakovsky** and Mark Slooim on **Literature and Its Audience in the USSR.**

NOTED MUSICIANS

Dr. Koussevitzky opened the music panel discussion and Mr. Copland served as chairman. The panel was addressed by Leonard Bernstein, Dean Dixon and Elie Siegmeister. Messages to the conference came from Theodore Dreiser and Brooks Atkinson. The evening session was presided over by Edwin S. Smith, director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

Pavel Fedosimov, secretary of the consulate of the USSR, spoke of the wide publication of American books in the Soviet Union, and suggested that there were many more Soviet books which Americans would like to know about.

Order Marines Into Chiang Army; MacArthur Reneges on Pacific GIs

By ART SHIELDS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18. — Why is General Douglas MacArthur sending troops home from the Pacific at about one third the speed he promised last October, ask ten GIs in the Philippines in a letter to Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY) from the redeployment port of Tacloban, Leyte Island, Nov. 6?

The answer, they suggest, is tied in with America's operations in China, where Chunking forces were recently "landed from three American transport flotillas — at the North China port of Chinwangtao" for use against the Communist-led armies.

Damning details of MacArthur's broken promises to send the boys with sufficient points home are given in the letter. The facts, the correspondents say, are taken from the Daily Pacifican, the Army newspaper published in Manila, and from other authentic sources.

MacArthur promised to ship 38,000 troops from Tacloban in October, they point out. He shipped only 4,000 instead.

He promised to put 77,000 GI's on America-bound boats at Manila in the same month. He sent only 37,000 home from the capital port.

"Also," they added, "the promised shipments from Tacloban for the month of November are 31,600 men. The scheduled number of ships due to arrive here at Tacloban during November for purposes of redeploying troops will accommodate approximately 6,000 men. The two redeployment centers of Manila and Tacloban are the priority shipping centers for the entire Philippine Islands."

Lack of ships is not causing the trouble, the writers are convinced.

"Transports and converted freighters," the letter declares, "are being used for other purposes than hauling American soldiers. The Japanese News Agency, (Kyoda), stated that American ships will repatriate Japanese from South Pacific regions at the rate of one thousand per day for the next three weeks.

JAPS GET 9 SHIPS, YANKS 1

The writers then tell the story of a technical sergeant, whose name they give, who "tried to print the facts concerning use of ships here in Tacloban to transport Jap POW's.

"He desired," they said, "to include in the camp paper the information that the Fort command at Tacloban is converting 9 ships for use in carrying Japs, whereas only one ship is being converted for carrying American soldiers."

The technical sergeant was busted to the rank of private as a result. He killed the story at the executive officer's orders, but other veterans ran it off on a mimeograph machine and passed it around. The sergeant got the rap.

Referring to assertion that it would be an "experiment" to carry troops in Liberty ships, the writters declare:

"Why has it suddenly become an experiment to carry troops on Liberty ships? Thousands and thousands of men, plus battle equipment, were carried across the oceans into battle on Liberty ships. Yet the War Department now says Liberty ships are not suitable for redeployment of troops. But recently has most reluctantly permitted reconversion of a few Liberty ships as troop carriers: however such reconversions are now being labelled as 'experiments'."

WAITING GI'S JAM PORT

What next?

"The local 28th Deployment Depot," says the letter, "is jammed with men. The depot will not accept any more unless they have over 90 points, or are thirty-eight years of age. The average length of stay in the depot is at present forty days."

Help us get home, the veterans appeal.

"In conclusion all we ask is that the facts be placed before the people back home," say the Philippine men. "Our desire is to return to our families, now that the war is over, and we believe that we will not get back home for a long time, unless and until the people in the States are informed of the real situation here. We believe we must counteract the propaganda and false information from Washington which is now being disseminated to our wives and parents."

SHANGHAI, Nov. 18 (UP).—The Chinese Communist radio at Yenan charged today that Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer was placing American soldiers in the ranks of the national armies instead of protecting American lives.

"The far-reaching activities of the American troops in North China are world's apart from merely disarming and repatriating the Japanese," the broadcast said. "Wedemeyer instead of protecting American lives is placing Americans in the ranks of the Kuomintang armies and sending them into the firing lines where their lives are in constant danger."

Yenan issued an "urgent appeal to the Chinese and American peoples" on the battle at Shanhaikwan, warning that its results was "almost war between U.S. forces in China and the Chinese people."

Communist sources admitted the loss of Shanhaikwan, saying it occurred Friday.

Yenan charged that American planes are flying over Communist strongholds daily to "cover the Kuomintang (Nationalist) drive to Shanhaikwan."

The Communist charge said that Chinese government civil transport planes had been ordered to transport 40,000 tons of American arms and ammunition from the Hunan Province base of Chihkiang to Tientsin within four days.

Political quarters, meanwhile, said the Consultative Council called for Nov. 20 by the Chinese Democratic League to negotiate China's internal conflict probably would be delayed until Dec. 1.

The Communist office here said that a scheduled trip to Yenan by Chou En-Lai, vice-chairman of the Communist Party now carrying on negotiations in Chungking, was tentatively postponed until Monday.

CHIANG OFFENSIVE

An unofficial Nationalist source said that the Central Government had begun an offensive to recover Manchuria by force. The next objective is shanhaikwan, guarding the railroad to the arsenal city of Mukden.

As Nationalist forces moved toward Manchuria, Communist occupation of Hsinking was reported by a Nationalist military delegation of some 300 delegates. Only six men of the mission were left behind in Hsinking.

The delegation's headquarters in Hsinking was reported besieged by Communist forces for two days before the Nationalist officials were permitted to leave. It was almost completely isolated, for the Communists had cut all telephone and power lines leading to Nationalist headquarters in the Manchukuo coal mining building. Communists were believed to have occupied the building when the delegation left.

WEDEMEYER ORDERS MARINES TO ATTACK

TSINGTAO, North China, Monday, Nov. 19 (UP).—The danger of serious American involvement in China's undeclared but active civil war appears augmented by Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer's authorization to U.S. Marines to attack and seize a Communist-held town on the Tientsin-Chingwangtao railroad if attacks along the rail line continue.

On the basis of my own observations—and I can say that high Marine officers as well as the rank and file unofficially agree—Chinese Communist activities are directed primarily against the Nationalists and not against the Marines.

The Chinese Communists undoubtedly consider the Marine use of the railroad secondary in view of the oft-repeated assertions that the Marine's sole function in China is to disarm the Japanese and speed their repatriation.

As yet neither Marine nor Japanese forces have been relieved of garrison or guard duties and Gen. Tu Li Ming's troops in Chinwangtao are devoting their time exclusively to pushing into Manchuria.

N. J. Marines Oppose Compulsory Service: Say Withdraw From China

PATERSON, N.J., Nov. 18.—Until U.S. Marines get out of China and stop intervening in China's internal affairs, Passaic County Marines will oppose any legislation calling for compulsory military training.

They've so indicated to their National Convention meeting at Springfield, Ill. In a resolution to this body, they said, "No legislation for compulsory military training should be considered or passed while the foreign policy of the U.S. government remains as it is."

The Marines, organized as the Passaic County Detachment of the Marine Corps League, also opposed compulsory training on the basis of U.S. policy which recognizes Franco Spain and Peron Argentina, because the "atom bomb is being used as an instrument of diplomacy," and because "no protest is made to Britain or France on their intervention in Indonesia and Africa and the killing of native people who seek their independence."

The Marines specifically denounced U.S. intervention in China with:

"U.S. Marines are withdrawn from our insidious enemy Japan and sent to our staunch ally China to stand by and/or intervene in their domestic affairs, thereby depriving the Chinese people of the right of self-determination and providing the Japanese with an opportunity to adjust itself domestically for World War III."

In addition, they said, many hundreds of people "in and around Paterson" feel that cooperation will bring peace, and are opposed to military training and "big stick" foreign policy.

Among Paterson groups which have passed resolutions against U.S. intervention in China are: Independent Citizens League of Passaic County; the Executive Board of Local 75, CIO Textile Workers Union of America; and the Tenants' Council of Paterson.

MacARTHUR
Welches on Promise

Flays Misuse of GIs Against Our Friends

A protest to President Truman against use of GIs as "guards for armed forces in attacks upon friendly peoples" went out yesterday from the CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, District 4.

The district speaks for the largest CIO affiliate in the New York-New Jersey area.

Its statement, signed by James McLeish, president, for the district executive board, demanded more rapid demobilization of our armed forces and an end to use of servicemen in labor battalions where they replace civilians.

'GROWING OUTRAGE'

Unity of the Big Three powers that led to victory has been cast aside for policies that arouse "amazement and a sense of growing outrage," McLeish said.

"Our men who risked their lives for victory now want to return home to their families and to their peaceful pursuits," he stated.

"They are being used instead as guards for armed forces in attacks upon friendly peoples and as labor battalions in the place of civilian workers."

The message told President Truman that "profit hungry" ship owners were diverting vessels that should bring GIs home while reactionaries spread propaganda that shipping home was delayed by strikes and stoppages.

"We hold that the great guarantees of maintaining control of aggressive forces and maintaining world peace must remain the unbroken and strengthened unity of the United Nations and particularly the Big Three," the President was told.

"This great force—not the armed might of one nation, which will automatically create fears, suspicion and unrest among all other nations—is the road to continued peace."

GIs Salute NMU on Fight To Bring Them Home Now

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—Letters and cables from GIs are pouring into the San Francisco office of the National Maritime Union commending the union for its troopship campaign.

James Drury, NMU Port Agent, said the GI's have responded with telegrams, letters, cables and phone calls, to the union's decision that only troopships be manned by its members after Dec. 1 unless widespread conversion of all vessels possible is undertaken immediately

Private First Class Aldrich cabled from Manila: **"We don't care how but we must be home for Christmas. God bless and help you for helping us."**

A letter from APO 358, in the Philippines, signed by 39 men, several of whom have well over 75 points, declared: **"We wish we had congressmen backing us like you are."**

From Sgt. Philip S. Nelson, Hq. Co., 21st Replacement Depot, APO 320, a letter said: **"Your organization is to be commended for your stand. It is most true that the War Department itself appears to be behind the unwarranted delay in returning us to our homeland. Thanks for your firm American stand on this problem."**

Yet another letter, "written at the request and with the approval of the entire enlisted personnel of Co. B, 131st Engineers," now stationed in Luzon, warned of the possible dire results that could come of the do-nothing policy in getting high point men home.

Signed in behalf of the men of Co. B, the letter to the NMU said: **"You people and our people are the only ones with the desire and ability to help us expose this betrayal of men who served their country in good faith.**

CIO Proves 38% Raise Would Leave Double Pre-War Profits

(Reprinted from late edition of yesterday's Worker)

By ADAM LAPIN

CIO President Philip Murray yesterday placed before the nation labor's case for substantial wage increases.

It was a sober, carefully-documented case prepared with the help of the CIO Wage Research Committee which consists of the crack economists of the steel, auto and electrical unions of the CIO

In its 20-page study the CIO proved conclusively that American industry can afford to meet labor's wage demands without milking the public through higher prices.

And it proved that wage increases are absolutely necessary in order to prevent a disastrous drop in purchasing power which will injure the entire economy and bring about a serious economic slump.

In contrast with the provocative, public-be-damned bluster emanating from the great steel, auto and electrical corporations, the CIO argued its case from the point of view of the public interest.

The CIO's case was also in sharp contrast to the willingness of John L. Lewis and the AFL Old Guard to support the insistents demand of the nation's big monopolies for unlimited profits and skyrocketing prices.

Can Afford Raise

Here are major conclusions of the CIO wage study:

1—That manufacturing industry can pay an increase of 31 percent in basic wage rates without price increases and still earn twice as much in take-home profits after taxes than in the pre-war years of 1936-39.

2—That this is the minimum industry can pay, and when allowance is made for increased productivity or worker efficiency it is found that industry can raise basic wage rates 38 percent and still retain double the pre-war profits.

3—That, while leaving industry profits at double its pre-war take-home, a 31 percent wage increase does not restore the pre-war relationship of wages to cost of living and labor productivity; for this an increase of 54 percent would be necessary.

4—That at present wage rates the average industrial worker is more than $20 a week short of the necessary income to provide for a health and decency standard, and that he would still be 20 percent below such a standard even with a 30 percent wage increase.

The Profit Record

Now for some of the painstaking documentation with which the CIO drives home its impressive case.

"Corporate profits before taxes," says the CIO study, "mounted steadily during the war years until they reached the unprecedented annual rate of 25 billion in 1944, and the first half of 1944.

"From 1939 to 1944 the increase was 365 percent, while total profits before taxes for the years 1941 to 1944 inclusive, amounted to the gigantic sum of 84.7 billion."

Despite a 22 percent drop in the gross national product from the 144 level, the CIO estimated that in 1946 corporate profits before taxes will be about 20 billion. This is somewhat higher than the official government estimates of 17 to 18 billion in 1946 profits which do not take into account the increase in corporate profits and the gross national product due to the wartime increase in productivity.

Manufacturing profits more than kept pace with corporate profits as a whole. For manufacturing the wartime increase was 370 percent as compared to a general increase of 365 percent.

During the six war years 1940-45 American corporations made profits after taxes of 52 billion. They divided this vast amount about half-and-half between their stockholders and their war-swollen treasuries.

Huge Reserves

As a result of its war-time profits, industry will be in an unparalled financial positions with tremendous financial reserves.

The Securities and Exchange Commission estimates that the net working capital of all U. S. corporations will be about 50 billion at the end of this year—more than double their liquid reserves in 1939.

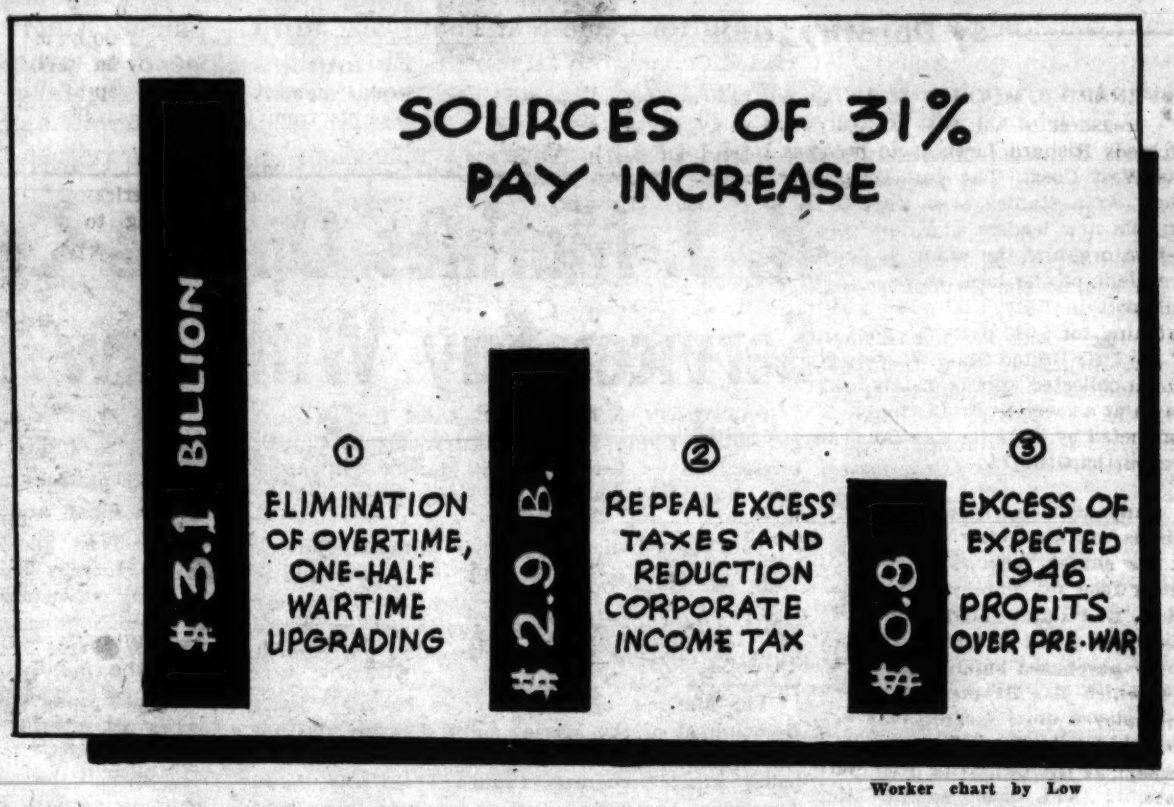
In addition, Congress has made available in tax refunds a bonanza of 5.5 billion in cash to American corporations. These refunds include the redemption of 1.3 billion in outstanding postwar refund bonds for 1942 and 1943; currently available post-war excess profits credits of 1.5 billion; 1.7 billion from accelerated amortization of wartime facilities; and carry-back refunds of 1 billion for 1945 and 1946.

It is on the basis of these vast profits that the CIO rests its wage case. Accepting an estimate by the staff of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion that manufacturing industry will make profits before taxes of 10.5 in 1946, the CIO study shows that this is enough to assure a minimum of 31 percent in wage increases and still leave profits at double the prewar average.

Source of Raise

Placing the over-all cost of a 31 percent wage rise at 6.8 billion, the CIO says that a 14 percent wage rise would come from eliminaton of overtime pay, 13 percent from repeal of the excess profits tax and other corporate tax reductions and four percent from slicing 1946 profits down to twice the prewar level. (These figures are illustrated in a chart accompanying this story.)

The CIO emphasizes that these are all extremely conservative estimates and that elimination of overtime and of much of war-time up grading will probably come to a much more sizeable amount than its figures indicate.



Worker chart by Low

Productivity

But even these minimum figures ignore completely the major factor of the increase in wartime productivity which would boost the possible wage increase at least another seven percent.

For example, a Bureau of Labor Statistics study enumerates 1,471 wartime technological advances. But according to the CIO's Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians some 77 percent of these mades can be used in the postwar period.

In addition, postwar industry will have on hand at little or no cost most of the 25 billions in new plants and equipment largely built by the government during the war years. New plants and machinery will mean that workers will produce more efficiently than with relatively obsolete prewar tools.

Need for Increases

From an analysis of why industry can afford to pay higher wages, the CIO turns to an impressive argument for the urgent necessity for wage increases.

As a result of the decline in war expenditures, the national income will be only 130 billion in 1945 or 36 billion less than in the first six months of 1945.

This means a decline of 20 billion in the country's wage envelope, 7 billion less in pay and subsistence for members of the armed forces, and 2 to 3 billion less in agricultural income. While corporate profits before taxes will show a decline of 5 billion before, they will actually show an increase after paying sharply reduced taxes.

The CIO study shows that a national income of 130 billion spells ruin for many farmers, since a decline of 2 to 3 billion in farm income is a drop of 20 per cent.

In addition, a national income of 130 billions means bankruptcy of hundreds and perhaps thousands of small business concerns.

The problem then is how to meet the dratsic drop in national income resulting from the cutting off of government wartime expenditures.

"A substantial pay increase," the CIO study says, "is therefore a basic necessity to compensate in part for the shrinkage in the national pay envelope, and to lay the basis for the level of consumer expenditure necessary to replace dwindling government expenditures for war."

The average worker will lose as a result of the cut in overtime pay almost one-fourth of his average envelope; there will be a decline in manufacturing industry wages from $43.65 to $35.60.

Below Minimum

This reduced average pay envelope compares with the minimum health and decency budget of the Heller committee which shows an income of $57.98 a week as esesntial for the average American family.

But even the $10.75 a week cut in average wages doesn't tell the whole story. Workers will be confronted with price rises of more than 10 percent where in areas rent controls are being eliminated. Removal of subsidy payments will raise the prices of butter, milk, meat and other food products by five to ten percent.

The CIO study shows that the only permanent feature of wartime wage increases is the rise in basic wage rates—and that this amounts to only 16.1 percent as against a 45 percent rise in the cost of living and 23 percent rise in productivity.

In July, 1945, the average manufacturing worker was turning out 22.9 percent more products than he was able to turn out in January, 1941.

"Now it is elementary economics," the CIO study points out, "that if output per man-hour rises while workers get no more than they did at the outset, industry will go into a tailspin. People can only buy industry's products if their incomes rise in proportion to industry's capacity to produce."

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Raise Pay to Avert Crisis -- Murray

By PHILIP MURRAY

(Introduction to study on wage issue)

This economic study reveals how manufacturing industries can make substantial pay increases, and still take home in 1946 twice as much profits as they did in pre-war years. A 100 percent increase in net profits after taxes—and after granting the pay increases demanded—is very reasonable, if not generous in the extreme.

If industry takes too much money out of the nation's economic bloodstream in profits, the economy will slow down, consumers' income will decline, unemployment will grow, and another big depression will be upon America. This study shows that the failuure to make substantial pay raises now will result in industry extracting exorbitant profits.

In this connection the wage-profit history of the last six years of the 1920's is enlightening. Wages were virtually frozen from 1924 to 1929, having risen only five percent in manufacturing industries. In these same years the output—productivity—of manufacturing workers rose 24 percent, so that by 1929 four workers were producing what required five workers in 1924. And profits rose 72 percent.

This great disparity between wages and profits, the failure of industry to raise wages and salaries, the soaking up of excessive profits brought about the devastating depression of the 1930's.

Will America repeat this horrible and costly mistake of the 1920's today? I think not. The reason is this: In the 1940's America is fortunate in having unions in its basic industries representing the mass of American workers. The job of these unions is to see that purchasing power is maintained to keep the wheels of industry going. In the 1920's unorganized American workers were helpless to gain adequate pay advances and prevent industry from extracting excessive profits.

Industry had its way in the 1920's. And this led to America's worst depression. The same issue confronts the American people today, and industry wants to have its own way again by denying justified pay raises.

Industry must not be allowed to drag America into the mire of another devastating depression. The welfare of all Americans—wage earners, salaried employes, professional and business people, farmers, and industry itself—requires the immediate granting of substantial pay increases.

To bring this about is CIO's immediate contribution to the country's welfare.

NAM Discloses Fabulous Propaganda Setup

By Federated Press

Details of how the National Association of Manufacturers is poisoning the American people with its million-dollar propaganda for big business, distilled via the press, radio, movies, churches, schools and lecture platforms, were boastfully recounted in an NAM report. Issued as a supplement to the NAM News, the November 1945 report informed some 12,000 NAM members about the activities of the National Industrial Information Committee, propaganda arm of the NAM which spends about $1,000,000 anually. Copy of the report was obtained by **In Fact**, weekly newsletter, which reprinted excerpts from it in its Nov. 19 issue.

Here is how NAM propaganda reached millions of Americans in 1944 and 1945, according to the NAM report:

"One day after V-J day NAM President Ira Mosher's statement that there would be lots of jobs received wide publicity via both press and radio. . . . The Sunday after V-J Day Mr. Mosher broadcast over the Mutual Broadcasting System on a national forum program. Spot announcements quoting prominent industrialists are being collected by NAM's NIIC and read at intervals over the American Broadcasting Co. network.

"Radio talks by Lammot duPont, H. W. Prentiss, Jr., and William P. Witherow were among the major speeches delivered by NAM principals. The postwar use of newsreels began with the aerial tour of America's industrial centers by newsmen aboard NAM's chartered plane. To utilize opportunities offered by the tour, NAM public relations men were authorized to arrange with newsreel companies to film spectacular reconversion evidence."

Summing up its nationwide activities, the NAM reported: "Through over 1,000 conferences during 1944 with opinion-molders in all parts of the country, management's story reached 654 communities. Booklets and other miscellaneous literature carried it into thousands of communities through a total distribution of 1,989,965 pieces.

MOSHER

"Motion pictures are being widely used as a means of telling the private enterprise story in dramatic form to audiences of both youth and adults. During 1944 nine NIIC film shorts were shown 6,866 times, through schools, clubs and other organizations, to audiences totaling 1,561,865.

"NIIC's first featurette, **Three To Be Served**, a Hollywood - produced movie based on the **Reader's Digest** story, **Triangle** of Plenty, by Frederick C. Crawford, past NAM president, was released to first-run theaters in the latter part of 1944.

"After 695 showings in 72 major theaters of key industrial cities in 14 states to an audience of 308,000, it is being widely distributed to schools and adult groups. Polled audience reaction in Pennsylvania proved that over 90 percent liked the film, 83 percent said it gave them better understanding of 'business fundamentals,' and over 40 percent said it changed their ideas of our business system.

RADIO PROPAGANDA

"All through the year NIIC's extensive radio activities reach a vast audience of the nation's 31 million families who have radios. . . . Over 300 stations in 48 states, with an estimated audience of five million listeners, accepted the recent NIIC series of 13 records weekly programs entitled, 'Businessmen Look to the Future.' Another series is now in preparation."

Propaganda aimed at millions of high-school students was contained in a series of **You and Industry** booklets. "Since then more than 2,370,000 copies have been supplied to teachers requesting them for classroom use," the NAM said. "During 1944, 770,000 copies were requested by teachers. Demands for miscellaneous pamphlets and material reached a total of 727,000 for the year. . . .

"A study outline and visual classroom materials (supplementing NAM's 1945 economic primer) were prepared by NIIC for the 35,000 teachers of social science. . . .

"The 69 million people in the smaller cities, towns and rural areas of 'grassroots' America serviced by hometown weekly newspapers are being reached increasingly through NIIC's weekly clipsheet of news and features. . . . More than 50 percent of the total family population in 22 states, including New York, Pennsylvania and California, are reached by papers using Industrial Press Service."

— UNION LOOKOUT —

Shoe Union in Italy Relief Drive
Teachers Help Yugoslavia

By Dorothy Loeb

BERNARD J. MOONEY of Buffalo has been named acting secretary-treasurer of the CIO United Office & Professional Workers. He succeeds Richard Lewis, who becomes international representative on the West Coast. The post is "acting" because its elected incumbent, Lieut. John Stanley, is on leave to the U. S. Army. Mooney, one of the capable new leaders who developed in UOPWA ranks in recent years, helped organize the union at Curtiss-Wright in Buffalo and has been president of the local there. . . . In response to a plea from brother unionists in Italy, CIO shoe workers in the New York area are campaigning for 5,000 pairs of shoes they'll send overseas. Joint Council 13 of the CIO United Shoe Workers is leading the drive. . . . The Teachers Union collected approximately a ton of clothing for shipment to Yugoslavia at a meeting Friday night. The collection is part of a drive being conducted by the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief. Other unions are participating, too.

Anyone who's ever dined at Savarin Restaurants at railroad terminals will appreciate the first demand AFL workers, newly organized in the chain's restaurants, will make on management. They'll ask for better food for employes. . . . Locals 1225 and 475 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers have completed their merger. The combined outfit is known as Local 475. Its home will soon be in a newly-purchased building at 160 Montague St., Brooklyn. . . . UE Local 430, which has its membership chiefly in radio shops, has organized unemployed units. Reason: the industry is engaged in a sitdown strike, waiting for higher prices and lower taxes. Sidney Hillman will be a speaker at the California CIO convention opening Dec. 5 in San Francisco. . . . AFL Paper Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers wired a burning protest to AFL President William Green. They want wages on the agenda at the labor-management conference in Albany. . . . The United Office & Professional Workers has opened a book shop at its White Collar Center, 30 E. 29 St.

AFL Commercial Telegraphers Union has petitioned the National Labor Relations Board for a strike poll at United Press. Wages are the issue. . . . The City CIO has called upon the War Department to use its wartime powers to relieve the hardship on returning vets who can't find housing. Hotels can be commandeered, the Council said. It reminded the War Department that when men were being trained for overseas, there was no hesitation about seizing whatever facilities were required . . . . The City CIO has adopted a resolution hailing the "courageous stand" taken by CIO President Philip Murray in fighting to get wages discussed at the labor-management conference.

Murray's Courageous Pay Fight Stirs Mich. Unions

By HARRY FAINARU

DETROIT, Nov. 18.—CIO unions here hailed CIO President Philip Muray's courageous stand on wages at the Labor-Management conference.

C. Pat Quinn, president, and Sam Sage, secretary of the Greater Detroit & Wayne County Industrial Union Council, speaking in the name of almost 400,000 affiliated members, congratulated Muray, and wired Judge Walter P. Stacy, chairman of the conference, that the whole conference will be an "empty, meaningless confab" unless take-home pay is considered.

The CIO Council condemned John L. Lewis' efforts "to stab labor and help management stifle the wage issue."

The general council of Ford Local 600, United Automobile Workers, wired Murray its full support.

Tom Cunningham, president of Chrysler Local 7, and David Miller, president of Cadillac Local 22, UAW-CIO Local 155, and others hailed Murray's statesmanship in fighting not only for labor but for the welfare of the nation.

Frank Danowski, president of Plymouth Local 51, UAW-CIO, in the name of its 6,000 members, greeted Murray for his "courageous fight and outstanding statesmanship."

Similar messages were sent by the 16 units of Local 1299 of the United Steelworkers Union here, United Packing Workers Local 69, etc.

Strong wires of support went from the UE locals in the Michigan and Indiana Districts, and from John Gojack, president of District 9, UE.

Mort Furay, Regional Director of the State, County and Municipal Workers, notified Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach that 15,000 members of his union support Philip Murray's demand that the Labor-Management Conference place wages on the agenda.

Local 69, United Packing House Workers in a telegram to Judge Walter P. Stacy, Schwellenbach and George Taylor, said "we stand solidly behind Philip Murray in his stand to place wage issue before L-M conference."

Rubber workers on Detroit's East side through their union URWA Local 101 wired Murray that "a wage increase for us is needed. You speak for us. We stand solidly behind you."

From the Small Parts Plants Local 205-UAW-CIO, similar greetings went to Murray on his fight on wages.

16 Buffalo Unions Vote To Take Strike Ballot

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Representatives of 16 local unions at a mass meeting here Monday night voted unanimously to authorize their officers to petition the National Labor Relations Board for a strike vote.

The unions participating in the large meeting which brought an overflow crowd to the big George Terminal auditorium represented a combined membership of 13,000 workers in the city.

All 16 unions reported a breakdown in wage negotiations with employers, following two months of meetings.

The deadlock, according to a resolution unanimously adopted by the meetings, is on "the union's demand that there be no reduction in take-home pay on going back to the 40 hour week."

The meeting also called upon the United States Conciliation Service to send a representative to this area immediately to arrange a conference between industry, labor, government and representatives of the public on the wage problem.

Charles A. Doyle, CIO regional director, who was the principal speaker at the meeting, said that the "strike vote will not mean an immediate strike."

"The unions will do everything possible to avoid the last resort measure," Mr. Doyle declared. "But if the measure is taken, the workers will go through with it."

K. R. Woodruff, of the duPont Employes' Independent Union, presided at the meeting.

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No Bavarian Politics in N. Y.

FOR the past two years there has been unity in the New York City Council behind most of the progressive measures coming before it.

The bitter partisan bickering that characterized its work in earlier days, particularly on the part of the Democratic majority, has shown a marked decrease. Knowing the temper of the people of New York, the majority has gone along, mostly on a nonpartisan basis, with the progressive minority.

There are signs, however, that the Farley-Flynn elements within the Democratic Party are attempting to break up this nonpartisan unity and to put the Democratic majority back at the old reactionary stand.

Evidently they are depending on Charles E. Keegan, veteran Councilman from the Bronx and close associate of Bronx boss Ed Flynn. Keegan, just out of the Army, was the first military governor of Bavaria under Gen. George S. Patton. It was he who appointed a pack of Nazis to leading posts in the Bavarian government, for which both he and Patton were unceremoniously removed.

Keegan now intends to introduce his pro-fascist Bavarian policies into New York. When Laborite Councilman Michael Quill offered his pledge of cooperation with the O'Dwyer administration, Keegan told him the Democrats don't need the cooperation of "Communists" and suggested Quill go back to where he came from. Keegan's appointment of Nazis in Bavaria was also an attempt to avoid cooperation with "Communists."

His reply to Quill was not only an insult to New York's great foreign-born population. It was a statement of policy, the Farley-Flynn policy of trying to line the Democratic Party up not with the progressive and labor elements in New York but with reaction.

Evidently it is having its effects upon Council majority leader Joseph V. Sharkey, who has been largely responsible for the current progressive attitude of the Council Democrats. Sharkey attacked proportional representation because it permitted the election of two Communists. He has found it useful and constructive to work with those two Communists for the past two years.

If Mayor-elect O'Dwyer intends to put his progressive program through and wants the backing of the Council, he had better step in quick, check the Farley-Flynn-Keegan influence and make it possible to achieve a nonpartisan progressive majority which will include Democrats, Laborites, Communists and progressive Republicans.

Clerical Reaction

BOTH the Pope and the American Catholic bishops have dropped every pretense of representing a purely religious viewpoint, and are now intervening directly in the civil affairs of the United Nations and the United States.

The Pope has of course repeated his blessings of the dictator, Franco. The only new thing here is that the Spanish peoples movement against Franco has grown so powerful that the Pope finds it necessary to throw the entire weight of the church to bolster him.

How the Vatican can square this action with its alleged opposition to "totalitarianism" is its business; surely there was never such a vicious and bloody tyranny in Spanish history as Franco has imposed over the Spanish people. And the Pope's professions of opposition to Hitlerism are exposed by this action. Everyone knows that Franco was brought to power by Hitler, that tens of thousands of Nazis are enjoying refuge in Spain and plotting to undermine the Allied control of Germany from Spain.

As for the American Catholic Bishops, their whole statement of policy is directed against the Soviet Union. It is intended to throw Catholic opinion behind every tendency of American foreign policy which is anti-Soviet.

Not a single word of criticism is raised by the American bishops against the brutal suppression of the peoples of Indonesia or the intervention in China. Though many people of Indo-China are Catholic, the bishops offer no criticism of what is happening to them.

Instead they repeat the shopworn arguments against the new democratic governments of Europe, and urge desperately the formation of an anti-Soviet bloc.

And in so doing, of course, the bishops, like the Pope, become defenders of the remnants of fascism in Europe, even though European Catholics suffered under the heel of this same fascist menace.

Observing the vacillations and imperialist tendencies of the Administration, the bishops have decided to throw their weight behind these tendencies and hope to accelerate them. No one will be confused by their motivation. And they cannot conceal their direct political aim in the guise of religious liberty any longer.

POISON PEN

— Political Scene

Freedom of the Press

by Adam Lapin

PRESIDENT TRUMAN once suggested that the real inside reason for friction between this country and the Soviet Union is a difference in language. According to this theory, little items like the Soviet charge that the British and American military governments are not carrying out the Potsdam agreement can be attributed to the complexites of translating an international document.

It would seem a wonderful idea if that were the only problem, for all learn English in a hur[ry] ly we could never [get] Truman to take the [time] learn Russian.

A slightly more plausi[ble] equally absurd theory is [that] now being propounded [in] where in this country that [free] news censorship is respons[ible] for the present internation[al] crisis.

The **New York Times** solmnely hailed a news report by its Moscow correspondent that the Soviet Union is no longer censoring outgoing stories as one of the major historic developments of our times. Naturally it expressed the further hope that the Russians would now permit American correspondents to roam their country without restrictions.

Senator Vandenberg, that great master of political double-talk, is again clamoring for more "candor" in Soviet-American relations. Vandenberg feels that all other problems will clear up if only the "iron curtain" is lifted. The iron curtain, it seems, is Soviet censorship.

Diplomacy Famine

Republicans and South Democrats in Congress feel so strongly about what they call freedom of the press that they are quite willing to starve half of Europe to achieve it. They are trying to jam through an amendment, obviously aimed at the Soviet Union and the democratic governments of Eastern Europe, which bars UNRRA aid to any country which does not extend to our reporters complete freedom of movement.

It would seem off hand that the American press already has all the freedom it could possibly want to heap vituperation on the Soviet Union and on the governments of Yugoslavia, Romania, Bulgaria and Poland. They would hardly have space to print much more.

But an editorial in the **New York Daily News** a few weeks ago offered one of the most revealing explanations of the real meaning of freedom [of] at least substantial sect[ion] the American pr[ess]ial, printed on [the] [fron]t:

[...] of people in [...] the Com[mu]nists because it [...]l, grabbed [...]red or [...] so on. [...]ce sys[tem] some [...]y can [...]rmation [...]nt for our [...]

[...] far-fetched to [...] would be only [...] Capt. Paterson's [...] Daily News to require [...] its correspondents per[mit] to enter the Soviet Union [...] they act as eager volunteers [...] such an intelligence system.

I don't think it is irrelevant to recall that the **Chicago Tribune's** outstanding anti-Soviet expert, Donald Day, bobbed up as a propagandist and radio broadcaster for the Nazi government.

Byrnes' "Free" Conferences

The Soviet Union is entitled to some scepticism about full "freedom of the press" for all American newspapers. It is necessary to add that freedom of the press in Washington is also a rather relative commodity.

Surely our great country possesses no more ardent advocate of freedom of the press than Secretary of State James F. Byrnes. There is no doubt at all that Byrnes stands four-square for what he considers freedom of the press in the Balkans. But there appears to be considerable doubt about Byrnes' devotion to freedom of the press within the less remote corridors of his own State Department.

At previous international conferences the paucity of news breaks was always blamed on the Soviet Union by our State Department. This reason, of course, didn't exactly apply to the recent Truman-Attlee conversations on the Atomic bomb since the Soviet Union wasn't represented.

When the State Department Correspondents Association protested against American news policy at the atomic conference which was more restrictive than British, Byrnes pased the buck to the White House.

But Byrnes can hardly blame anyone else for his own reluctance to hold press conferences and his even greater reluctance to reveal any information at the infrequent press conferences he does hold. Indeed, there is real tension between Byrnes and the State Department correspondents, who consider him first class news suppressionist.

At one recent press conference Byrnes is reported to have flared up angrily at a question on why the United States has not cleared up its position on the Dardanelles and retorted: "You have no right to inquire about that. I'll tell you what I want you to know when I want you to know it." Byrnes even refused to define what he meant by the Black Sea powers. One uncharitable explanation was that he didn't know.

Naturally I'm not suggesting that lifting the "iron curtain" in Washington would be a very material factor in improving Soviet-American relations. But it seems that there is more than meets the eye in this free press business.

— Worth Repeating —

IN CONGRATULATING Suffolk's Saghtekoos chapter of the DAR for its protest against the Jimcrowing of Hazel Scott, the Newsday of Suffolk, L. I., had this to say in its editorial of Nov. 7: The latest Jimcrowism to fog the DAR with ill-smelling racialism is the ban on Hazel Scott, nationally recognized Negro artist, from the stage of Constitution Hall. It would merely be silly if it were not so close to tragic, at a time when the DAR is joining the nation in celebrating a victory won at the cost of blood of white and Negro fighting men who suffered, fought and died side by side.

Change the World

I WOULD like to see another congressional committee appointed to investigate the secret methods and motives of those powerful rats of American capitalism now trying to throw this nation into a third world war of atombombs.

It is true that many influential Congressmen are too much occupied with the current war-guilt trial of Franklin D. Roosevelt for any fresh inquiry.

Great discoveries are being made that Hitler was a man of great good-will toward America, for instance, and wanted war until provoked by Roosevelt.

As for Hirohito, not this peaceful son of the sun goddess instigated the attack on Pearl Harbor, but New Dealer Franklin D. Roosevelt. According to Republican intellects in Congress, Roosevelt had plunged the nation into a depression with the New Deal. Herbert Hoover charged him with it, and Roosevelt decided to make war upon Japan so as to divert the mind of the people from affairs at home.

This is big, big stuff, of course, and should have a big effect on the congressional elections next year. If Roosevelt can be found guilty of the attack on Pearl Harbor, this ought elect a Republican Congress. If Roosevelt can also be proven to have provoked the Nazis into setting up concentration camps, and starving, torturing and murdering millions of Europeans, that would reelect Herbert Hoover President in 1948, of course, and make America safe for Wall Street and the Republican Party.

by Mike Gold

So let us admit that enormous stakes are involved in this Pearl Harbor inquiry and public congressional trial of the late President Roosevelt. His real crime is, of course, that he saved the American people from being conquered by world fascism. Fascists will never forgive him for this, and neither, it seems, will the Republicans.

* * *

BUT to come back to the original proposal, which I offer in good faith to Congressmen De Lacey, Marcantonio, Celler or any other good liberal.

The campaign for war against the Soviet Union has followed a pattern as unmistakable to the publicity-wise observer as any campaign to push a new brand of cigarettes.

The campaign began with little stories planted here and there about evidences of hostility by Russians toward America, of secrets kept from us, of American lend-lease butter that was used to smear coarse Russian boots.

From whom did the reporters get these yarns? Who planted them and how? Why did the newspapers print them? How did all the wise guys "know" before the San Francisco meeting of prime ministers that the meeting would be a flop? Who put the Frisco papers up to starting an anti-Russian war atrocity campaign just on the morning the conference opened?

My friends, it is a plot against the peace of the world. It is a plot of the American imperialists and monopolists against our lives and the safety and future of our kids.

With the coming of the atombomb, such plotting is so criminal that no punishment is enough for the sneaks in high places.

* * *

LET'S investigate this open conspiracy to blow the world up in an atomic bomb war! Any trained newspaper sleuth can furnish the evidence. The files of the State Department should be opened. The secret books of big corporations must be examined. And as with Al Capone, the income tax statements of many a journalist and professional anti-Sovieteer might be studied for sources of revenue.

Treason is abroad. If America wants to live, if it would resist the fascization that such a war will necessitate, the time to act is here.

Franklin D. Roosevelt is safe beside Washington and Lincoln in the story of American democracy. You cannot hurt him, you nest of vipers and quislings. Pearl Harbor no longer threatens a single American. But the plotters for a new world war, an atomic bomb war, are the criminals we must apprehend immediately and put away before they succeed.

Investigate the Atombomb Plot!

HEYDAY FOR FASCISTS IN S. AFRICA

Open fascists enjoying police protection, are becoming bolder in South Africa, the Daily Worker learned from several sources yesterday.

At the same time anti-fascists are closing ranks, and native Africans are finding support for their demand that the government end discriminatory legislation.

A letter from Moses M. Kotane, general secretary of the Communist Party of South Africa, disclosed that the anti-Negro, anti-Semitic, anti-Labor Nationalist Party in Witwatersrand is organizing "Strydspanner" — combat teams — supposedly to protect "Nationalist meetings against the Communist rabble."

The Nationalists were openly pro-Nazi throughout the war, Kotane asserted, and Dr. Malan and others of their leaders openly acknowledged the desire to see Hitler victorious.

When 6,000 to 8,000 people in Johannesburg demonstrated in protest against a provocative Nationalist parade in Johannesburg which had been authorized by the City Council, police and others injured 200 anti-fascists. The protest was led by Springbok Legion, a democratic ex-servicemen's organization which has wide support in the fighting ranks.

SMUTS ASSAILED

Prime Minister Field Marshal Smuts is under fire by democrats for appeasing the Nationalists. Kotane asks how come "the government, which led the country into war against Hitlerism abroad, tolerates the existence and anti-democratic actions of Hitler's followers at home."

Last week over 8,000 Africans rallied in Capetown against a threat to extend restrictive Pass Laws to the Cape, Allied Labor News disclosed.

The regulations are linked with plans for the establishment of a "Reception Depot" through which all natives will have to pass before entering the city. No one without a permit will be allowed to stay in the city and those seeking work will be able to remain only 14 days. If they are unsuccessful, they will have to return home and will not be granted another permit to return to Capetown for two years.

Even if a native should find work after passing through the depot, he will not have the right to send for his wife and children until he has worked there for two years. Permission to send for his family is dependent on the worker's ability to provide "suitable" accommodation for them. Native women are subject to the same regulations and, if homeless native children seek work there, the regulations empower officials to drive them away, with no responsibility for their safety.

The effect of these regulations is to keep Africans out of industrial areas and force them into the gold mines or onto farms, according to Member of Parliament Donald Molteno—one of the three Europeans elected to the House by African votes.

In the gold mines, Africans are housed in compounds without their families and are paid £3 ($12) a month. On farms, they are given inadequate food and housing and cash pay varying from 30 shillings to £2 ($8) plus a cost of living allowance.

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Let's Face It

WITH the 1945 elections out of the way, New York's political circles are embarking on intensive preparations for the state and congressional elections of 1946.

The municipal elections were themselves the first round in the state election battle. The next round will be the next session of the state legislature, due to begin in January.

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In making even these concessions, however, he inevitably came into collision with some arch-reactionary elements who are a power in state GOP politics, and has been actively mending his fences ever since.

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by Max Gordon

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IN THE past, the GOP state organization avoided use of this fascist sloganizing. Particularly significant is the point that Dewey, the legislature and the GOP organization will "turn away" from the "blandishments of fellow-travelers," meaning progressive measures.

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The first test of such a program will be the state legislative conference of the AFL Dec. 3. The State Federation of Labor is a powerful organization in New York and its backing will greatly aid the fight for it.

Next Round— The State Elections

People Fought Postwar Reaction 80 Yrs. Ago

By DOXEY A. WILKERSON

In this period of resurgence of imperialist reaction following victory in the People's War, it is well to remember an earlier period of American history in which there was a similar development—which was beaten back by the organized struggles of the people.

The two years following the Civil War were marked by government policy to restore Bourbon reaction to power in the South, and thus to lose all that the great liberating war had won. President Johnson was pardoning the leaders of the Confederacy and restoring their ownership of the great plantations. He proposed the readmission of the secessionist states into the Union on the basis of governments chosen by their 1860 electorates—those who could vote before the Civil War.

The big slaveholders of the Old South were re-emerging to dominance in southern state governments; the polltax, Grandfather Clause, and other devices were being adopted to disfranchise the millions of recently-freed slaves and the masses of poor whites; "Black Codes" were being set up in all the former slave states, restoring the Negro people, in fact, to slavery; and the traitors who had led the fight to divide the Union were actually being returned to the Congress of the United States.

During 1865-87, post-war reaction was definitely on the march, even as now, and the faint-of-heart were "certain" that the values for which the Civil War had been fought and won were destined to be lost. But they were wrong — because the forces of progress were struggling too, and they fought so effectively that this whole reactionary trend was completely reversed.

PEOPLE'S CONVENTIONS

Stevens, Sumner, Douglass and their "Radical Republican" associates fought President Johnson at every turn, advancing proposals for a truly progressive reconstruction. The freedmen gathered in great Negro People's Conventions in all the southern states—incidentally their first organized political expression in the South—to protest the trend toward reaction. The former slaves, who were cultivating the lands abandoned by their slave-masters during the war, fought back tenaciously against government efforts to dispossess them.

EIGHT YEARS OF STRUGGLE

Sections of the southern poor whites began to move closer toward alliance with the Negro masses as a necessary means of defending their own liberties. Frederick Douglass led a protest delegation to the White House and, when rebuffed by Johnson, turned, in leaving, to declare: "The President sends us to the people. To the people we will go."

In time the progressive masses of the North and South were so aroused over the reactionary program of Johnson that the President came near being impeached. The "radicals" in Congress took charge of Reconstruction, established an enlightened military dictatorship in the defeated Confederate states, and for a period of eight years carried forward that truly glorious democratic revolution which Howard Fast has recounted so vividly in **Freedom Road.**

Postwar reaction was beaten, at least temporarily, and the goals for which the liberating Civil War was fought and won were well advanced toward achievement.

In this 1945-46 period of postwar reaction, we sometimes become unduly awed by the fact that imperialism is launching a major drive for complete dominance of the world. But let us recall that Bourbon reaction tried a similar comeback after the Civil War—and was beaten back.

The present drift toward imperialism and war can be reversed—and if the people are aroused for effective struggle, it surely will. This is a lesson we would do well now to recall from an earlier period of American history.

Daily Worker

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No Bavarian Politics in N. Y.

FOR the past two years there has been unity in the New York City Council behind most of the progressive measures coming before it.

The bitter partisan bickering that characterized its work in earlier days, particularly on the part of the Democratic majority, has shown a marked decrease. Knowing the temper of the people of New York, the majority has gone along, mostly on a nonpartisan basis, with the progressive minority.

There are signs, however, that the Farley-Flynn elements within the Democratic Party are attempting to break up this nonpartisan unity and to put the Democratic majority back at the old reactionary stand.

Evidently they are depending on Charles E. Keegan, veteran Councilman from the Bronx and close associate of Bronx boss Ed Flynn. Keegan, just out of the Army, was the first military governor of Bavaria under Gen. George S. Patton. It was he who appointed a pack of Nazis to leading posts in the Bavarian government, for which both he and Patton were unceremoniously removed.

Keegan now intends to introduce his pro-fascist Bavarian policies into New York. When Laborite Councilman Michael Quill offered his pledge of cooperation with the O'Dwyer administration, Keegan told him the Democrats don't need the cooperation of "Communists" and suggested Quill go back to where he came from. Keegan's appointment of Nazis in Bavaria was also an attempt to avoid cooperation with "Communists."

His reply to Quill was not only an insult to New York's great foreign-born population. It was a statement of policy, the Farley-Flynn policy of trying to line the Democratic Party up not with the progressive and labor elements in New York but with reaction.

Evidently it is having its effects upon Council majority leader Joseph V. Sharkey, who has been largely responsible for the current progressive attitude of the Council Democrats. Sharkey attacked proportional representation because it permitted the election of two Communists. He has found it useful and constructive to work with those two Communists for the past two years.

If Mayor-elect O'Dwyer intends to put his progressive program through and wants the backing of the Council, he had better step in quick, check the Farley-Flynn-Keegan influence and make it possible to achieve a nonpartisan progressive majority which will include Democrats, Laborites, Communists and progressive Republicans.

Clerical Reaction

BOTH the Pope and the American Catholic bishops have dropped every pretense of representing a purely religious viewpoint, and are now intervening directly in the civil affairs of the United Nations and the United States.

The Pope has of course repeated his blessings of the dictator, Franco. The only new thing here is that the Spanish peoples movement against Franco has grown so powerful that the Pope finds it necessary to throw the entire weight of the church to bolster him.

How the Vatican can square this action with its alleged opposition to "totalitarianism" is its business; surely there was never such a vicious and bloody tyranny in Spanish history as Franco has imposed over the Spanish people. And the Pope's professions of opposition to Hitlerism are exposed by this action. Everyone knows that Franco was brought to power by Hitler, that tens of thousands of Nazis are enjoying refuge in Spain and plotting to undermine the Allied control of Germany from Spain.

As for the American Catholic Bishops, their whole statement of policy is directed against the Soviet Union. It is intended to throw Catholic opinion behind every tendency of American foreign policy which is anti-Soviet.

Not a single word of criticism is raised by the American bishops against the brutal suppression of the peoples of Indonesia or the intervention in China. Though many people of Indo-China are Catholic, the bishops offer no criticism of what is happening to them.

Instead they repeat the shopworn arguments against the new democratic governments of Europe, and urge desperately the formation of an anti-Soviet bloc.

And in so doing, of course, the bishops, like the Pope, become defenders of the remnants of fascism in Europe, even though European Catholics suffered under the heel of this same fascist menace.

Observing the vacillations and imperialist tendencies of the Administration, the bishops have decided to throw their weight behind these tendencies and hope to accelerate them. No one will be confused by their motivation. And they cannot conceal their direct political aim in the guise of religious liberty any longer.

POISON PEN

— Political Scene

Freedom of the Press

by Adam Lapin

PRESIDENT TRUMAN once suggested that the real inside reason for friction between this country and the Soviet Union is a difference in language. According to this theory, little items like the Soviet charge that the British and American military governments are not carrying out the Potsdam agreement can be attributed to the complexites of translating an international document.

It would seem a wonderful idea if that were the only problem, for all Russians to learn English in a hurry. Obviously we could never expect Mr. Truman to take the trouble to learn Russian.

A slightly more plausible but equally absurd theory is the one now being propounded everywhere in this country that Soviet news censorship is responsible for the present international crisis.

The **New York Times** solmnely hailed a news report by its Moscow correspondent that the Soviet Union is no longer censoring outgoing stories as one of the major historic developments of our times. Naturally it expressed the further hope that the Russians would now permit American correspondents to roam their country without restrictions.

Senator Vandenberg, that great master of political double-talk, is again clamoring for more "candor" in Soviet-American relations. Vandenberg feels that all other problems will clear up if only the "iron curtain" is lifted. The iron curtain, it seems, is Soviet censorship.

Diplomacy Famine

Republicans and South Democrats in Congress feel so strongly about what they call freedom of the press that they are quite willing to starve half of Europe to achieve it. They are trying to jam through an amendment, obviously aimed at the Soviet Union and the democratic governments of Eastern Europe, which bars UNRRA aid to any country which does not extend to our reporters complete freedom of movement.

It would seem off hand that the American press already has all the freedom it could possibly want to heap vituperation on the Soviet Union and on the governments of Yugoslavia, Romania, Bulgaria and Poland. They would hardly have space to print much more.

But an editorial in the **New York Daily News** a few weeks ago offered one of the most revealing explanations of the real meaning of freedom for at least substantial sections of the American press. The editorial, printed on Oct. 4, said in part:

"There are a lot of people in Russia who don't like the Communist dictatorship, because it has kicked them around, grabbed their property, murdered or exiled their relatives, and so on. A capable U. S. intelligence system can make contact with some of those people, and they can pass out Russian information needed by our government for our national safety."

I don't think it is far-fetched to suggest that it would be only consistent for Capt. Paterson's **New York Daily News** to require of any of its correspondents permitted to enter the Soviet Union that they act as eager volunteers for such an intelligence system.

I don't think it is irrelevant to recall that the **Chicago Tribune's** outstanding anti-Soviet expert, Donald Day, bobbed up as a propagandist and radio broadcaster for the Nazi government.

Byrnes' "Free" Conferences

The Soviet Union is entitled to some scepticism about full "freedom of the press" for all American newspapers. It is necessary to add that freedom of the press in Washington is also a rather relative commodity.

Surely our great country possesses no more ardent advocate of freedom of the press than Secretary of State James F. Byrnes. There is no doubt at all that Byrnes stands four-square for what he considers freedom of the press in the Balkans. But there appears to be considerable doubt about Byrnes' devotion to freedom of the press within the less remote corridors of his own State Department.

At previous international conferences the paucity of news breaks was always blamed on the Soviet Union by our State Department. This reason, of course, didn't exactly apply to the recent Truman-Attlee conversations on the Atomic bomb since the Soviet Union wasn't represented.

When the State Department Correspondents Association protested against American news policy at the atomic conference which was more restrictive than British, Byrnes pased the buck to the White House.

But Byrnes can hardly blame anyone else for his own reluctance to hold press conferences and his even greater reluctance to reveal any information at the infrequent press conferences he does hold. Indeed, there is real tension between Byrnes and the State Department correspondents, who consider him first class news suppressionist.

At one recent press conference Byrnes is reported to have flared up angrily at a question on why the United States has not cleared up its position on the Dardanelles and retorted: "You have no right to inquire about that. I'll tell you what I want you to know when I want you to know it." Byrnes even refused to define what he meant by the Black Sea powers. One uncharitable explanation was that he didn't know.

Naturally I'm not suggesting that lifting the "iron curtain" in Washington would be a very material factor in improving Soviet-American relations. But it seems that there is more than meets the eye in this free press business.

— Worth Repeating

IN CONGRATULATING Suffolk's Saghtekoos chapter of the DAR for its protest against the Jimcrowing of Hazel Scott, the Newsday of Suffolk, L. I., had this to say in its editorial of Nov. 7: The latest Jimcrowism to fog the DAR with ill-smelling racialism is the ban on Hazel Scott, nationally recognized Negro artist, from the stage of Constitution Hall. It would merely be silly if it were not so close to tragic, at a time when the DAR is joining the nation in celebrating a victory won at the cost of blood of white and Negro fighting men who suffered, fought and died side by side.

Change the World

I WOULD like to see another congressional committee appointed to investigate the secret methods and motives of those powerful rats of American capitalism now trying to throw this nation into a third world war of atombombs.

It is true that many influential Congressmen are too much occupied with the current war-guilt trial of Franklin D. Roosevelt for any fresh inquiry.

Great discoveries are being made that Hitler was a man of great good-will toward America, for instance, and wanted war until provoked by Roosevelt.

As for Hirohito, not this peaceful son of the sun goddess instigated the attack on Pearl Harbor, but New Dealer Franklin D. Roosevelt. According to Republican intellects in Congress, Roosevelt had plunged the nation into a depression with the New Deal. Herbert Hoover charged him with it, and Roosevelt decided to make war upon Japan so as to divert the mind of the people from affairs at home.

This is big, big stuff, of course, and should have a big effect on the congressional elections next year. If Roosevelt can be found guilty of the attack on Pearl Harbor, this ought elect a Republican Congress. If Roosevelt can also be proven to have provoked the Nazis into setting up concentration camps,

by Mike Gold

and starving, torturing and murdering millions of Europeans, that would reelect Herbert Hoover President in 1948, of course, and make America safe for Wall Street and the Republican Party.

So let us admit that enormous stakes are involved in this Pearl Harbor inquiry and public congressional trial of the late President Roosevelt. His real crime is, of course, that he saved the American people from being conquered by world fascism. Fascists will never forgive him for this, and neither, it seems, will the Republicans.

* * *

BUT to come back to the original proposal, which I offer in good faith to Congressmen De Lacey, Marcantonio, Celler or any other good liberal.

The campaign for war against the Soviet Union has followed a pattern as unmistakable to the publicity-wise observer as any campaign to push a new brand of cigarettes.

The campaign began with little stories planted here and there about evidences of hostility by Russians toward America, of secrets kept from us, of American lend-lease butter that was used to smear coarse Russian boots.

From whom did the reporters get these yarns? Who planted them and how? Why did the newspapers print them? How did all the wise guys "know" before the San Francisco meeting of prime ministers that

Investigate the Atombomb Plot!

the meeting would be a flop? Who put the Frisco papers up to starting an anti-Russian war atrocity campaign just on the morning the conference opened?

My friends, it is a plot against the peace of the world. It is a plot of the American imperialists and monopolists against our lives and the safety and future of our kids.

With the coming of the atombomb, such plotting is so criminal that no punishment is enough for the sneaks in high places.

* * *

LET'S investigate this open conspiracy to blow the world up in an atomic bomb war! Any trained newspaper sleuth can furnish the evidence. The files of the State Department should be opened. The secret books of big corporations must be examined. And as with Al Capone, the income tax statements of many a journalist and professional anti-Sovieteer might be studied for sources of revenue.

Treason is abroad. If America wants to live, if it would resist the fascization that such a war will necessitate, the time to act is here.

Franklin D. Roosevelt is safe beside Washington and Lincoln in the story of American democracy. You cannot hurt him, you nest of vipers and quislings. Pearl Harbor no longer threatens a single American. But the plotters for a new world war, an atomic bomb war, are the criminals we must apprehend immediately and put away before they succeed.

HEYDAY FOR FASCISTS IN S. AFRICA

Open fascists enjoying police protection, are becoming bolder in South Africa, the Daily Worker learned from several sources yesterday.

At the same time anti-fascists are closing ranks, and native Africans are finding support for their demand that the government end discriminatory legislation.

A letter from Moses M. Kotane, general secretary of the Communist Party of South Africa, disclosed that the anti-Negro, anti-Semitic, anti-Labor Nationalist Party in Witwatersrand is organizing "Strydspanner" — combat teams — supposedly to protect "Nationalist meetings against the Communist rabble."

The Nationalists were openly pro-Nazi throughout the war, Kotane asserted, and Dr. Malan and others of their leaders openly acknowledged the desire to see Hitler victorious.

When 6,000 to 8,000 people in Johannesburg demonstrated in protest against a provocative Nationalist parade in Johannesburg which had been authorized by the City Council, police and others injured 200 anti-fascists. The protest was led by Springbok Legion, a democratic ex-servicemen's organization which has wide support in the fighting ranks.

SMUTS ASSAILED

Prime Minister Field Marshal Smuts is under fire by democrats for appeasing the Nationalists. Kotane asks how come "the government, which led the country into war against Hitlerism abroad, tolerates the existence and anti-democratic actions of Hitler's followers at home."

Last week over 8,000 Africans rallied in Capetown against a threat to extend restrictive Pass Laws to the Cape, Allied Labor News disclosed.

The regulations are linked with plans for the establishment of a "Reception Depot" through which all natives will have to pass before entering the city. No one without a permit will be allowed to stay in the city and those seeking work will be able to remain only 14 days. If they are unsuccessful, they will have to return home and will not be granted another permit to return to Capetown for two years.

Even if a native should find work after passing through the depot, he will not have the right to send for his wife and children until he has worked there for two years. Permission to send for his family is dependent on the worker's ability to provide "suitable" accommodation for them. Native women are subject to the same regulations and, if homeless native children seek work there, the regulations empower officials to drive them away, with no responsibility for their safety.

The effect of these regulations is to keep Africans out of industrial areas and force them into the gold mines or onto farms, according to Member of Parliament Donald Molteno—one of the three Europeans elected to the House by African votes.

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The item starts as follows:

"The Republican Party in New York state stands today by the ramparts of constitutional government, watching, guarding against the onward march of organized radicalism in the state—a sinister, infiltrating radicalism, now beating out heavy-footed slogging cadences in close marching order. . . .

"In the vanguard of the defenders of the ramparts guarding treasured American liberty and the free enterprise system in the state stand Gov. Dewey, the Republican-controlled legislature. Republican county, city, town and village officials, the Republican State organization, GOP county chairmen and the rank-and-file of Republican workers. All turn away from the blandishments of "fellow-travelers."

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Clearly, if there is strong popular pressure organized for this program, Dewey will be in a tight spot. If he fails to yield, his reactionary position will be fully exposed. If he is forced to yield, rifts within the GOP will grow greater.

Hence, an extremely important aspect of the struggle to defeat Dewey and the GOP next year is the development of the broadest possible united movement throughout the state behind such a program. As a result of the municipal elections, the ALP appears to be in a strong position to initiate such a movement.

The first test of such a program will be the state legislative conference of the AFL Dec. 3. The State Federation of Labor is a powerful organization in New York and its backing will greatly aid the fight for it.

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A Page of Letters From Our Readers

Biologist vs. P. Stone; A Criticism and a Reply

Boston, Mass.

Editor, Daily Worker:

In the Oct. 16 issue of the Daily Worker, Peter Stone condemns the Bush report and aligns himself with Kaempffert of the Times in demanding "planned" science.

I certainly am in favor of project science such as Stone envisages, great projects devoted to the conquering of arthritis, etc. However, both Stone and Kaempffert fail completely to understand the primary assumptions in the Bush report. Bush shows that in the past the United States has depended upon European scientists for a great fraction of its fundamental knowledge. The atom bomb is an excellent example—the fundamental principles employed were discovered by Rutherford of England, Bohr of Denmark, Einstein of Germany, etc. We only provided the technique of producing the bomb. Thus both Stone and Kaempffert are failing to distinguish between fundamental and applied science; the latter depends upon the former, and the former cannot be planned. For the pursuance of fundamental science, we need a large body of trained, intelligent research workers free to work on basic problems. Perhaps these problems can be "planned" in the broadest sense but not in the strict sense.

Stone refers to science in the Soviet Union to support his contention (also in the Oct. 22 issue). This shows his misunderstanding of Marxism and misinformation concerning the S.U. Fundamental science is pursued conscientiously by Soviet universities and institutions to prove the building blocks for further technological advance. American visitors, such as Dunn, the geneticist and Shapley the astronomer, have been quick to grasp this fact, and a Soviet geneticist, Zhebrak, recently expounded the view in the Oct. 12 issue of the journal Science.

A BIOLOGIST.

• • •

Editor, Daily Worker:

I wish to answer the criticism of the writer of the letter above by pointing out the following:

1—The articles did not align me with Kaempffert, but quoted him to underscore the value of planning science in the USSR.

2—The attack on the Bush proposals did not criticize him for calling for more fundamental research and, said, "This program sounds good, and, in comparison with what we had before, will represent the first step in the direction of Federal support for research." My criticisms of the proposals rest in the fact that the core of the plan rests upon only a scholarship approach. There is no mention of planning activity and research for the great talent now working under the direction of the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

3—The series did not distinguish between applied and fundamental research because they had as their sole purpose a discussion and criticism of the Bush plan. I agree with the writer that fundamental science is a building block for further technological advance, and would go farther and say that technology often improves and aids theory.

4 — It is true that discoveries cannot be planned, but it remains a fact that a plan or direction for fundamental research is set in the USSR. The plan is not a dogma. It works for the scientists, not against them and as the writer indicated this is so in the broadest sense for problems involving fundamental research.

In the early twenties the Soviet Government appropriated funds for such a planned attack on fundamental research involving the atomic nucleus. Likewise the State Planning Commission in consultation with the Academy of Sciences initiates new budgets and proposals for fundamental research in mathematics, physics, etc.

PETER STONE.

Lauds 'Daily' Improvements

Astoria, L. I.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I would like to comment on the decided improvement in the coverage of the Daily Worker news as compared to some critical opinion I had several weeks ago. In these days of crises, with the forces of reaction moving very swiftly to achieve power, it is really refreshing to see the Daily Worker and The Worker once again assume the offensive and really give leadership on specific issues in the interest of the working class and its allies.

The recent articles on the China crisis, the coverage on the election issues, the foreign policy of the U. S. and the excellent writing on the ILA strike and demobilization of soldiers make one very confident again in the people, and in the ability of our Party to once again travel on the right road in staving off the intent of the reactionary American monopolists to drive down the living standards of the workers and the American people, and to force fascism on us as quickly as possible.

I am very happy to be able to write this letter and will do everything in my power both personally and organizationally through my club to increase the circulation of the Daily Worker and The Worker, and help bring its important message to the working people in my community.

ESTHER SIGNER, President,
Astoria Communist Club.

Says New Approach to Creative Arts Needed

Manhattan, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I am sure the letters are beginning to stream in on you on the necessity of providing outlets for proletarian art, literature, theatre, etc. since Mike Gold's column of October 14. This sentiment is a welcome phase of our struggle to reorganize our forces.

In expressing disappointment that in this greatest of wars, no upsurge of truly progressive poetry, drama or literature took place, I hope no one is of the opinion that such work was not even attempted. I hope that there is an awareness, also, of the weaknesses of the Communist Party structure which to no small degree contributed to the lack of outlets for such artistic expression.

It has been my experience that nowhere in the Party during the last decade, have the effects of our past opportunistic tendencies been more prevalent than in the cultural field, even taking into account the possible special problems of this field. Over this decade of united front activity, the proletarian artist was not only held anathema by our bourgeoisie but was to all effects excluded from the coalition within our ranks, deprived of his franchise as a working part of this coalition.

The proletarian poet or playwright hung around like an Oliver Twist waiting for even a passing hello which would acknowledge they knew he was alive. This domination of our cultural movement by all but our proletarian elements (and this is not to imply that the others are not good, honest Communist elements) has reached such a stage that for the last five years it has been operating as a kind of exclusive country-club, underground and elite. Apparently, no one can be admitted to its ranks unless one has identification from the Schubert Brothers, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Street and Smith or PM testifying to his or her validity as a professional artist.

This is not the kind of attitude that bore and nurtured our cultural movement. On the contrary, it has not only succeeded in stifling and crushing the unfranchised proletarian artists, it has limited our united front work. The appeasement of the bourgeois clamp over the working class expression had a tendency to make us forget that the working class is the progressive class and must not be excluded from any coalition.

While the Richard Wrights contained in their backgrounds the seeds of their defections, there is no doubt that the pragmatic-utilitarian tendencies in the Party as regards artists, contributed to such defections. For, it follows that many an artist who comes with a pragmatic-utilitarian approach is met by a corresponding tendency in our ranks; he will find passing shelter in a stormy home from which he will strain to part.

During the war period, I have been seeking outlets for artistic expression (theatre in my case) in various CIO organizations. Here one often finds a wistful desire to see such activity, but also an inferiority complex about it, a lack of machinery for it, a doubt that culture is one of their functions—culture on a full scale, that is.

What I should like to see is a call to creative forces within the working class, particularly within the trade unions, to organize a hardened core of proletarian artists which can never be dissipated again. Also a movement within the trade unions to develop the arts on a high scale, not limiting it to old agit-prop, quick-pass-me-a-slogan functions, although these have their value also.

PAUL M.

BACKS READER'S CALL FOR WORLD ATOMIC CONFERENCE

Tampa, Florida.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I would like to second the suggestion of WL of Philadalphia, published in your Oct. 31 readers' column, that the Daily Worker take the initiative in calling upon scientists to hold a worldwide conference on atomic energy and the atomic bomb. This is one of the most constructive and one of the most urgent proposals that I have ever seen published in our paper.

Such a conference might be sponsored by socially-minded scientists like Joliot-Curie and Langevin in France, Kapitza and Jaffe in the Soviet Union along with men like Haldane in England and Oppenheimer, who directed the original bomb research for the armed forces in the United States.

That conference should be held soon if the world itself is not to face the very eal risk of complete destruction. Imperialism has in its hand a fiendish weapon which it must use now or never if it is to defeat the peoples' revolution that is implied in the whole concept of atomic energy. Soon, if we wait, atomic bombs may be used along with other "lend-lease" weapons of imperialism to crush rebellious peasants in China and Indonesia, or maybe, even rebellious peasants in Puerto Rico.

I come from the semi-colonial country of Cuba, and I know that my whole little island could be blown to bits in a few minutes by imperialists wishing to retain the hold of the American Sugar Trust upon our national economy. The use of atomic energy in peacetime industry, however, could transform this unhappy part of the United States called the South, where I now live.

Atomic energy must be taken out of the hands of the imperialists and given to its rightful owners the people. If the scientists meet in conference they are going to have to face squarely the question of social control of atomic energy or the whole meeting will be nothing more than a talk session, useful for newspaper headlines but nothing else. PEDRO.

URGES 'DAILY' ADOPT NEW TECHNIQUES

Manhattan, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The other day my brother and I were talking about the Daily Worker and we agreed on certain ideas and I thought would be of interest to you.

For one thing, the work of the Daily Worker, its contents and approach, was very much hashed over by the writers to the "Discussion Page" during the Browder business; yet no basic change has been made in the format of the paper. No "theory page," no "discussion page" [See this page—Ed] has been added on although many people asked for them.

Foster came out for simply written books on Socialism but, so far nothing has been done about it.

I know it is easier to make a suggestion then to carry it out but these are simple changes that can be done without trouble.

Another point. You would think from reading the paper that, aside from Mike Gold's column, which is written with fire and feeling to attack the millionaires' press with long-winded editorials is proper, but to hit them with biting sarcasm and keen satire is bad taste.

Why doesn't the Daily Worker carry a double page of press, magazine and radio digests, with emphasis on labor, the working-class movements all over the world and the Soviet Union. You could give a summary of the latest lies of the big-shot papers and then take them apart in the next paragraph.

Why doesn't the Daily Worker send a group up to the newspaper division of the Public Library on 25th St. to make a careful study of the **Appeal to Reason.** After all, it was an American socialist paper with a large circulation and it should give you mny fine helps.

For instance, it had a trick of giving single paragraph editorials and comment that carried terrific punch. It also gave short abstracts from the leading socialists of the time as well as conducting brilliant campaigns for framed-up union organizers, etc.

All in all, it has a lot to teach the Daily Worker. I bet that if you were to bring this out in the paper you would be buried under the letters that would come in about the DW. And I'm pretty sure that when the mail about the DW had been sifted and analyzed and acted upon, you would end up with an easy circulation in the millions in a very short time.

DAVID DOLIN.

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WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).
DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday—Wednesday at 4 p.m.
Notice: Because of Thanksgiving holiday, deadline for What's On notices for Friday, Nov. 23, will be Wednesday at 4 p. m.

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War Fears Growing, Public Poll Shows

DENVER, Nov. 18 (UP).—The people of the United States have displayed a growing apprehension during the last year that this nation will become embroiled in another war in the next quarter century, a nationwide survey revealed today.

The poll, conducted by the National Opinion Research Center of the University of Denver, showed that 44 percent of the American public think the U.S. will again be at war within 25 years.

Sixty-seven percent of the American public expect another war within 50 years, or by 1995.

The Japanese surrender and the advent of the atomic bomb increase war pessimism, the poll showed. In July, 42 percent believed war would come again in 25 years.

Eighteen percent of the Americans participating in the cross section survey expressed a belief the U.S. could avoid war for 50 years or longer.

OVER 155,000 GIs ARE JOB 'CASUALTIES'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (UP).—More than 155,000 veterans are listed as unemployed and are drawing compensation under the GI Bill of Rights, it was revealed tonight.

Officials of the veterans employment service said, however, that the picture is not nearly as black as it appears.

The number of jobless GI's has grown steadily for more than a year and has jumped sharply since V-J day, with prospects of rising much higher as demobilization progresses.

Since September, 1944, when readjustment allowances were authorized by Congress, the veterans administration has paid more than $55 000,000 to job-seeking ex-servicemen.

RECORD PAYMENT

Figures for the week ending Oct. 27 show the biggest payment on record: $3,626,644, to 155,154 veterans. They draw up to $20 a week.

William E. Morris of the Veterans Employment Agency, said it is perfectly true that some servicemen are hard pressed to find suitable work. Before a veteran draws GI unemployment benefits he must pass the same jobtest as a non-veteran. In other words, he must apply to the U. S. Employment service for work. Only if the service can't find him a job does he qualify for the GI payments.

However, Morris said, placement officials everywhere are more inclined to recognize the veteran's job preference. They are also more lenient in interpreting "suitable employment."

Negro Councilman Elected in Malden

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—Herbert L. Jackson, 37, first Negro to run for public office in Malden, was elected Councilman this week. Campaigning on a platform of racial understanding, Jackson won out in Ward 7 with 1,448 votes. The ward has only 60 Negroes.

FOREIGN BRIEFS

AMG Protects Nazi Technicians

Workers of the largest machine factory in **AUGSBURG**, Bavaria, voted for the firing of all Nazi technicians, asserting they were replaceable, but the American Military Government refused on grounds of expediency, the newsletter Germany Today revealed. . . In the **BRITISH** occupation zone, workers of the Hamburg ship yard of Blohm and Voss—biggest on the continent—elected five Communists, three Social Democrats and two non-party members. In 28 Ruhr mines Communists got 14,182 votes, Socialists 4,845 and Catholics 4,083. Yet the western powers halted elections in factories around Berlin, hinting at undemocratic methods and "Russian pressure" to explain the Communists' success. . . Frau Ingeborg **WINKELMANN**, heading the Trade and Industry branch of the Military Government in Wiesbaden, has Nazi connections for which her husband was arrested, Carl Levin of the Herald Tribune revealed. "Many good Germnas say that unfortunately there are many comely Frau Winkelmanns working for Military Government in positions of influence," Levin remarked . . . French officials threatened to boycott the big war criminals trial, unless Alfred Krupp is put on the docks. Chief Prosecutor Charles du Bost said: "The trial will be a hollow farce without the inclusion of a German industrialist among the defendants" . . . Fourteen labor unions have been granted permission to organize in **FRANKFURT**. . . . Joseph Kramer and at least seven of the 11 Nazis sentenced to die for committing atrocities at Belsen and Oswiecim will appeal to Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery for clemency . . . Danish police reported the capture of the German murderers of Rev. Kaj **MUNK**, widely known poet-priest.

The **ITALIAN** army—but not the navy — reverted from Allied to Italian Government control . . . An Austrian monarchist spokesman said in an unconfirmed report that **OTTO VON HAPSBURG**, pretender to the throne, secretly visited Innsbruck and conferred with Archduke Eugene regarding monarchist plans. How come Otto gets around so easily? . . . . Four of eight defendants in the **FINNISH** War Criminal trial were released by the People's Court which adjourned until Dec. 10. Those released without explanation were Former Finance Ministers Vaino Tanner and Tyko Reinikka, Former Interior Minister Kukkonen and Former Minister to Berlin Toivo Kivimaieki . . . . Retail prices in **WARSAW** fell 28 percent since March and even more in Lodz, Czestochowa and Cracow, Polpress reported.

CIO Gas, Chemical Union Wins 19c Rise

EDGEWATER, N. J., Nov. 18.—A 19 cents an hour wage increase was negotiated between Local No. 417 United Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers of America, CIO, and the Archer Daniels-Midland Co. here this week. This establishes $1.04 an hour for common labor, which includes porters, etc., with chemical operators and still men as high as $1.45 an hour.

The contract also provides one and two weeks vacation with pay, six paid holidays with pay, double time when worked, 100 percent union shop and check-off, strict seniority, grievance procedure, and a $2,000 life insurance policy, with premium paid by the company.

The contract was negotiated by David Elliot, regional director, and a committee composed of Julius Jackson, Julius DiCesare, Pat Morchella, Anthony Pintaro, James Simmons, Frank Alfano, James Stevens and John Ryan.

LET The Worker work for you over the week-end when you don't see your shopmates. Get them to take a sub to The Worker.

ACA WARNS NLRB TO UPHOLD UNION'S RIGHTS

The American Communications Association, CIO, representing 7,000 New York Western Union employes, served notice upon the National War Labor Board last night that it will not recognize any Board decision which violates the constitutional rights of the union and the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act.

The brief to the National War Labor Board urged the Board to dismiss the Western Union company's petition to set aside the decision of the Regional War Labor Board of Oct. 23, which granted 10 cents an hour wage increases to ACA members in New York Western Union. The union has also asked the NLRB to conduct a strike vote among the New York employes by Nov. 29.

The union sharply attacked the company's contention, in its appeal to the Board, that the New York case should be considered together with a case involving Western Union workers outside New York who are represented by the AFL. In the latter case the Board on Oct. 17, ordered an increase of 4 cents an hour.

The AFL has asked for reconsideration of the "4-cent" decision. The ACA, in its brief, points out that the Board has three times denied similar requests by the company, and that to do otherwise is to violate the constitutional rights of the union.

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Lavish Praise for the Kaydets, Soviets Tie It Up

Bill Mardo

Scribes in Franklin Field amandoned their last bit of caution Saturday, as they sat down to file copy on the Army team that had just murdered the well regarded Penn Quakers.

Their accounts of the game in yesterday's press contained the most adjectives we've seen in print since Joe Louis mutilated Der Moxie. Some said the Kaydets had just written history; others called them the most awesome outfit of all time—but each and every story frankly revealed the writer's unqualified opinion that Earl Blaik's boys are probably the most powerful gridders in the annals of college football.

Of course when a team is labelled "the greatest" it invariably invites a counter such as: Could they have licked the Notre Dame team of 19——; or the Minnesota Squad of such-and-such year? Arguments like these are futile, for obviously neither contention about who's "the best" can be put to the test.

Still, when a team has racked up 17 straight victories, when it uses its first-string backfield for less than half of each of these games, when its line rips open holes the size of an airport, when it has unquestioned greats like Blanchard and Davis teamed up as a unit the likes of which has rarely been seen—well, can you blame veteran observers for shaking their heads and musing aloud, "Could there ever have been a team better than this?"

* * *

The Soviet soccer-men of the Dynamo club are really starting to roll in their current international series with British teams.

You'll enjoy this United Press eye-witness account of Saturday's Dynamo-Cardiff City match:

CARDIFF, Wales, Nov. 18 (UP).—Russia's superbly conditioned, well trained Dynamo club evened its international soccer series against British teams at one-all by defeating Cardiff City, 10 to 1, before 35,000 at Ninan Park today.

In eight minutes the Russians netted two goals in such quick succession they drew resounding cheers from the spectators, most of them from the South Wales mining valley.

Bobrov headed the ball past goalkeeper McLoughling for the first tally soon after the game started, following Soliev's tricky run on the wing. The cheering had hardly died down when Beskov scored again, with a 12-yard drive.

A third goal came shortly before the half-time intermission, with the Cardiff City players already showing signs of weariness.

More goals poured rapidly through the home defense as the second half began, despite Cardiff's valiant efforts to stave off a rout. Beskov booted the fourth goal, and Bobrov and Marchangelski raised the count to 6-0 with the game an hour old.

Cardiff's threats, smothered for the most part, were throttled in scoring range on two occasions on brilliant saves by Russian goalkeeper Khomich, which drew tremendous cheers. Cardiff continued to struggle despite the one-sided score, but the contest showed that the Dynamos obviously had quickly learned from last Tuesday's game how to beat down the English style of defense.

The leg-weary Cardiffs saw the eighth goal enter the net within 20 minutes from the end of the game, and in the closing minutes the Russians brought the count to 10 goals while Khomich saved a penalty shot awarded to the home team with a daring dive that brought tremendous applause from the fans.

500 in Bendix Sitdown To Prevent Plant Closing

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17. — A sit-down strike to prevent a company shutdown is on at the Bendix Aviation Corp. here.

Five hundred survivors of the 5,200 employes of Bendix are holding down the plant while Local 114, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, conducts a court battle to force the corporation to abide by War Labor Board decisions.

The suit seeks to have the Bendix plant seized and operated by the government because of the company's deliberate flouting of a WLB directive to pay workers laid off on V-J Day without advance notice.

Bendix contends that the WLB, which goes out of existence Dec. 31, has no power to enforce any of the directives it handed down during the war.

The UE is fighting the case to determine whether government rulings can be made to stick, even if management says the devil with the government.

Four or five other WLB directives were violated by the company, including an order on retroactive pay.

Union members have filed two other suits against Bendix:

1 — To obtain $15,000 worth of lunch-time stolen from the workers by the company which forced them all to wait 10 minutes in line every day to punch time-cards.

2—To enforce that part of the contract in which Bendix agreed to a daily instead of weekly incentive pay basis.

The sit-in Bendix workers have appealed to the Mead Committee in Washington to investigate Bendix' contract terminations.

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JOIN the builders of the progressive movement by joining the National Worker Sub-getters Contest. Sell subs to The Worker.

Gordon Has a Day! Gets 7 for 7

Our Philip Gordon was hard to speak to yesterday. Reason? He hit a perfect day in the grid pickings Saturday, getting seven for seven right smack on the nose.

"And," muttered Phil angrily, "if that composing room devil of a foreman didn't cut the last three picks it would have been ten for ten."

Phil not only hit 'em all on the nose but even predicted the scope of the Army victory over Penn. Said Gordon Friday, "Army over Penn. How can you pick otherwise? The margin of victory will surprise people, however. We think it will be at LEAST four touchdowns."

Hmm, the lad is talented, isn't he?

Georgia Gridders Get Draft Calls

ATLANTA, Nov. 18.—Six Georgia Tech football players, including three first-string men, have received Dec. 4 draft calls, Bobby Dodd, coach, revealed yesterday.

The players will be available for the Georgia game Dec. 1, but would be lost to the team should Tech accept a New Year's Day bowl bid.

George Mathews and Jack Peek, halfbacks, and Buck Doyal, guard, are the first-stringers who will be called. The reserves are George Brodnax, Walter Foye and Bert Aton.

Dogs Being Shipped Back, How About GIs?

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (UP).—The Army's 1,250 overseas dogs, who never complain about the slowness of demobilization, already are coming home, but 8,000 mules and a few horses won't come back.

Many German shepherds, Belgian sheepdogs, collies, giant schnauzers and Doberman pinschers still are on active duty but they will be brought back as soon as shipping space is available, an official of the Quartermaster Corps said.

Gints Upset Lions 35-14, Junior Hovious Stars

John (Junior) Hovious, Mississippi's gift to professional football, lifted the New York Giants off the Polo Grounds floor yesterday, rifling three touchdown passes to spark a 35 to 14 upset of the title-aspiring Detroit Lions before 34,460 fans.

Hovious, a wisp of a guy out of the army with an arm and an aim, gave the Giants their second victory in a dismal season. His passes, fired with bombsight accuracy, crossed up the Lion defenders who had made their plans to stop the usual New York running attack.

The victory, coupled with Pittsburgh's defeat at Philadelphia lifted the Giants out of last place in the National League's Eastern Division.

Sophomore end Sam Fox interfered with a lateral tossed by Lion back Dave Ryan on the first play after the kickoff, catching it to give the Giants the ball on the Detroit 13.

After Hovious whipped a nine-yard pass to Cuff on the Lion four, double duty Steve Filipowicz got busy and on two swift smashes went over for a touchdown.

The Lions got that score back before the first four minutes of the game had been completed. Bob Westfall winged a long forward pass to Ryan on the Giant 45, and Ryan went all the way for the touchdown. Bill Callihan's kick hit the cross bar and bounced 40 feet into the air but fell on the right side for the point to count.

The Giants also picked up their second touchdown as a result of Detroit passing that misfired. Early in the second period Ryan, passing out of his own end zone, threw a forward directly into the arms of Bill Petrilas on the Lion 21.

Hovious promptly looped a 21-yard pass to Frank Liebel in the end zone, giving the Giants a lead they never lost.

Later in the second period, Howie Livingston crossed up the Detroit Defenders when he took a punt by Ryan on his own 35 and lateraled in self defense to Cuff who strode 11 yards to the 46, setting up the third touchdown. This was the occasion for Hovious to uncork his most spectacular play of the day, a pass that soared high to Liebel on the Detroit 22. He adroitly avoided two Lion tacklers and shot toward the coffin corner, scoring before he was run out of bounds.

After Ken Strong missed a field goal in the third period, Detroit drive 80 yards to a touchdown, with Bob Westfall scoring just after the last quarter began. Bill Callihan kicked the point.

New York then added two more touchdowns, one on a pass from Hovious to Fox and one on ground plays, with Howie Livingston scoring.

Pro Grid Scores

Cleveland Rams 35, Chicago Cardinals 21.

Green Bay Packers 28, Boston Yanks 0.

Philadelphia Eagles 30, Pittsburgh Steelers 6.

Washington Redskins 28, Chicago Bears 21.

Would 'Consider' Army Bowl Bid

Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, superintendent at West Point, said last night that he still is "considering" whether he would permit Army's great football team to play in the Pasadena Rose Bowl game New Year's Day if a bid was tendered the unbeaten cadets.

RADIO

WMCA—570 Kc. WEVD—1330 Kc.
WEAF—660 Kc. WNEW—1130 Kc.
WOR—710 Kc. WLIB—1190 Kc.
WJZ—770 Kc. WHN—1050 Kc.
WNYC—830 Kc. WOV—1290 Kc.
WABC—880 Kc. WBNY—1480 Kc.
WINS—1000 Kc. WQXR—1560 Kc.

11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00-WEAF—Fred Waring Show
WJZ—Breakfast With Breneman
WOR—Prescott Robinson, News
WABC—Amanda—Sketch
WMCA—News; Music Box
WQXR—Alma Dettinger, News
11:15-WOR—Tello-Test—Quiz
WABC—Second Husband
11:30-WEAF—Barry Cameron—Sketch
WOR—Take It Easy Time
WJZ—Home Edition
WABC—A Woman's Life—Sketch
WMCA—News; Studio Orchestra
WQXR—Concert Music
11:45-WEAF—David Harum
WOR—Talk—Victor Lindlahr
WJZ—Ted Malone—Talk
WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00-WEAF—Don Goddard, News
WOR—News Reports
WJZ—Glamour Manor
WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
WQXR—News; Luncheon Music
12:15-WEAF—Maggi McNellis—Talk
WOR—Richard Maxwell
WABC—Big Sister
12:30-WEAF—Merchant Marine Orchestra
WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—News; Woman's Exchange
WABC—Helen Trent
12:45-WEAF—Music of Manhattan
WABC—Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WOR—Mealtime Melodies
WJZ—H. R. Baukhage
WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:15-WOR—Jack Bundy's Album
WJZ—Constance Bennett, Comment
WABC—Ma Perkins—Sketch
1:30-WOR—Lopez Orchestra
WJZ—Galen Drake
WABC—Margaret Macdonald
WMCA—The Captain Tim Healys
1:45-WEAF—Morgan Beatty, News
WOR—John J. Anthony
WABC—Young Dr. Malone
WMCA—Studio Orchestra

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00-WEAF—The Guiding Light
WOR—News; Music
WJZ—John B. Kennedy
WABC—Two on a Clue
WQXR—News; Music
2:15-WEAF—Today's Children
WJZ—Ethel and Albert
WABC—Perry Mason—Sketch
2:30-WEAF—Woman in White
WOR—Queen for a Day
WJZ—The Fitzgeralds
WABC—Rosemary—Sketch
WQXR—Request Music
2:45-WEAF—Hymns of All Churches
WABC—Tena and Tim
3:00-WEAF—A Woman of America
WOR—Martha Deane Program
WJZ—Best Sellers—Drama
WABC—Time to Remember
WQXR—News; Request Music
3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins
WABC—Off the Record
3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young
WOR—Talk—John Gambling
WJZ—Ladies, Be Seated
3:45-WEAF—Right to Happiness
WABC—Landt Trio, Songs
4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wife
WOR—Better Half—Quiz
WJZ—Jack Berch Show
WABC—House Party
WMCA—News; Ray Smith, Songs
WQXR—News; Symphonic Matinee
4:15-WEAF—Stella Dallas
WJZ—Westbrook Van Voorhis
4:25-WABC—News Reports
4:30-WEAF—Lorenzo Jones
WOR—News; Food Forum
WJZ—David Wills, News
WABC—Hal Winters, Songs
WMCA—News; Music
4:45-WEAF—Young Widder Brown
WJZ—Hop Harrigan
WABC—Feature Story
5:00-WEAF—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Uncle Don
WJZ—Terry and the Pirates
WABC—School of the Air
5:15-WEAF—Portia Faces Life
WOR—Superman
WJZ—Dick Tracy
WMCA—Let's Listen to a Story
5:30-WEAF—Just Plain Bill
WOR—Captain Midnight
WJZ—Jack Armstrong
WABC—Cimarron Tavern—Sketch
WMCA—News; Jerry Baker, Songs
WQXR—On Wings of Song
5:45-WEAF—Front-Page Farrell
WOR—Adventures of Tom Mix
WJZ—Tennessee Jed—Sketch
WABC—Sparrow and the Hawk
WQXR—Man About Town

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:00-WEAF—News Reports
WOR—Paul Schubert
WJZ—Kiernan's News Corner
WABC—Quincy Howe, News
WMCA—News; Talk
WQXR—News; Music
6:15-WEAF—Serenade to America
WOR—Man on the Street
WJZ—Here's Morgan
WABC—James Carroll, Tenor
6:30-WOR—Fred Vandeventer
WJZ—News; Sports Talk
WABC—Maj. Gen. Leslie Groves
WMCA—Racing Results
6:40-WEAF—Sports—Bill Stern
6:45-WEAF—Lowell Thomas
WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax
WJZ—Adventures of Charlie Chan
WMCA—Recorded Music
WABC—The World Today, News
6:55-WABC—Joseph C. Harsch, News
7:00-WEAF—Supper Club, Variety
WJZ—Headline Edition
WABC—Jack Kirkwood Show
WMCA—Jack Eigen, News
WQXR—Lisa Sergio
7:15-WEAF—News of the World
WOR—The Answer Man
WJZ—Raymond Swing
WABC—Jack Smith Show
WMCA—Five-Star Final
WQXR—Operetta Scrapbook
7:30-WEAF—Red Barber Star Revue
WOR—Frank Singiser, News
WJZ—Lone Ranger
WABC—Bob Hawk Quiz Show
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh
WQXR—Treasury of Music
7:45-WEAF—H. V. Kaltenborn
WOR—Sports—Bill Brandt
WMCA—Dinah Shore Records
WHN—Johannes Steel
8:00-WEAF—Cavalcade of America
WOR—Bulldog Drummond
WJZ—Lum 'n' Abner
WABC—Vox Pop Interviews
WQXR—News; Symphony Hall
8:15-WJZ—Hedda Hopper—Talk
8:30-WEAF—Jussi Bjoerling, Tenor
WOR—Sherlock Holmes Adventure
WJZ—Pacific Serenade
WABC—Joan Davis Show
8:55-WABC—Bill Henry, News

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

9:00-WEAF—Lily Pons, Soprano
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WJZ—Memo to America
WABC—Radio Theater
WMCA—News; Amateur Show
WQXR—Worldwide News Review
9:15-WOR—Real Life Stories
WQXR—Great Names
9:30-WEAF—Information, Please
WOR—Spotlight Bands
WJZ—Hayes Orchestra
WQXR—Music Festival
9:55-WJZ—News Reports
10:00-WEAF—Josephine Antoine, Soprano
Faith Orchestra, Others
WOR—Radio Auction Show
WJZ—Hoosier Hop
WABC—Screen Guild Play
WMCA—News; Boxing Bout
WQXR—News; Opera Favorites
10:30-WEAF—Doctor I. Q.—Quiz
WOR—Detecta-Tune
WJZ—Maupin Orchestra
WABC—Victory Loan Program
WQXR—String Music
11:00-WEAF, WOR—News; Music
WJZ, WABC—News; Music
WMCA—News; Talks; Music
WQXR—News; Symphony Hour
11:05-WJZ—William S. Gallmor
12:00-WEAF, WJZ—News; Music
WABC, WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—News (to 12:05)

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A DISCUSSION OF RAY LEV CONCERT

Editor, Feature Page,

May I voice my sharp disagreement with Horace Grenell's review of Ray Lev's recital at Carnegie Hall last week. I have seldom read a more intemperate review of a major pianist's recital.

Grenell has forgotten that the purpose of criticism is to analyze any given performance in terms of the whole and thus to help the artist improve his or her art. Nowhere does he acknowledge Miss Lev's unquestioned art. The review belabors the real and imagined shortcomings of the recital and de-emphasizes its positive aspects.

Why, for instance, does Grenell lightly pass over the fact that Miss Lev devoted a good part of her recital to contemporary composers with the statement, "Unfortunately, the compositions were not of great interest"?

PEOPLE'S ARTIST

Miss Lev is known as a people's artist and she practices what she preaches. Does it detract from her credit that the contemporary works she played were not up to snuff? Is Miss Lev, the pianist, to be responsible for Miss Talma, the composer? Obviously not. But if all other musicians encouraged contemporary art and gave it hearings at their recitals, this would spur the creation of much better compositions than Miss Lev played.

It seems to be when a concert pianist tries, at her annual recital to encourage contemporary composers—this is a bold step and should be hailed.

As for Miss Lev's piano playing, well I am not in a position to argue on a technical basis with Grenell. Perhaps he is qualified to say, "I found the conscious restraint annoying . . ." . . ."Pseudo refinement robbed both works of their true spirit. . . ." . . ."I often wonder why pianists feel imitating a harpsichord means eliminating robustness." . . ."A ponderous left hand, over all colorlessness, smudgy pedalling, and a tendency to formlessness were surprising for a pianist of Miss Lev's attainments. . ."

But if Miss Lev was guilty of all the aforementioned musical shortcomings and was without positive, unequivocal talent, why should it be "surprising for a pianist of Miss Lev's attainments"?

Grenell's review mentioned none of these attainments, her intensity, her solid interpretation, her lack of flamboyancy, her devotion to new American art. Grenell was so busy picking out the flaws of Miss Lev's playing he entirely forgot she does, after all, happen to be a very, very fine pianist. And, heaven help me, even the critics of the bourgeois press thought her recital an excellent one.

I think Daily Worker critics cannot afford to ape the George Jean Nathans, who see good in nothing. They've got responsibilities to criticize within context. It is hardly wise to miss the forest for the trees, as Grenell has done with Miss Lev.

NAT LOW

* * *

Grenell Replies:

While it was not my intention to write "intemperately" or to see "good in nothing" I agree with Nat Low that the ready acceptance of Miss Lev as one of our mature and outstanding artists, while mentioned, was not stressed. My own recognition of Ray Lev as one of America's important young artists, my personal regard for Miss Lev as a "people's" artist, was what motivated my review.

The fact that the body of a necessarily short review was devoted to Miss Lev's programming of new compositions by lesser known or even unknown composers was recognition in fact of the importance of such a project, and was so stated. It is so extremely important, and my hope for others to follow Miss Lev's lead so unequivocal, that I feel choice of material a matter of serious concern.

Certainly, Nobody is expected to spend hours on end hunting only what may be questionable masterpieces. There are however, certain things we do know about music that can lead us to choose works truly worthy of performance. If the playing of new works were an everyday occurrence I could accept some doubtful ones.

I find myself in complete agreement with the statement that Miss Lev is a very fine pianist. At the same time I felt that the playing at this recital was markedly different from that to which we have been accustomed from Ray Lev. It was more than evident that she was searching for something new, no cause for alarm in itself, but I felt it was in the wrong direction.

It is nice to know the warm regard and high esteem for Miss Lev of her followers. I have always numbered myself among them.

HORACE GRENELL.

Hazel Scott, outstanding concert pianist will appear at Carnegie Hall next Monday evening, Nov. 26, after a triumphant cross country concert tour during which she broke many existing house records. Supported by an instrumental trio headed by Eugene Sedric, Miss Scott's program will include some of her own compositions, her famous renditions of swinging the classics, and a memorial salute to the late Jerome Kern. Proceeds of the concert will go to the People's Committee of Harlem.

'Sister Kenny' Film In Production

"Sister Kenny," with Rosalind Russell in the title role of the famed Australian nurse and Alexander Knox and Dean Jagger the principal male supports, is now before the RKO Radio cameras.

Preparation of the picture enacted three years of planning. Dudley Nichols is at the helm as writer of the screen play, producer and director.

Radio Story of A Negro Sailor

"The Cadet," the story of one Negro's misadventures in the United States Merchant Marine Academy, will feature WMCA's New World A-Coming series, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 9:30 to 10:00 p. m. The radioplay, adapted by Joseph Gottlieb from the book All Brave Sailors, will be produced and directed by Mitchell Grayson. Musical background on the program is directed by Jerry Sears. New World A-Coming dramatizes the story of men and events that affect minorities in a democracy.

Silent Film Stars In Columbia Film

Gertrude Astor and Maurice Costello, stars of yesteryear, have been added to the cast of Columbia's "Perilous Holiday," in which Edward H. Griffith is directing Pat O'Brien, Ruth Warrick and Alan Hale.

Republican Bigwigs Take a Beating In New Lindsay-Crouse Hit Play

By SAMUEL SILLEN

The first bright comedy of a particularly dreary season has arrived on Broadway. In State of the Union, Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse have another smash hit, and while this political satire may not outlast their perennial **Life With Father**, it has a great deal more to say.

Handsomely staged, **State of the Union** betrays serious confusion about the American scene today, but adds up to a barbed comment on the political bigwigs who place their own ambitions above the interests of the nation.

If the Republican National Committee throws a picket line around the Hudson Theatre, Jim Farley will be there alongside Taft and Dewey and Clare Boothe Luce.

The play concerns itself with the mechanics of President - making. Grant Matthews, an airplane manufacturer vaguely of the Willkie type, is being groomed for the Republican nomination in 1948. Republican boss Conover wants a man like Matthews because he can front for the party as an independent liberal. Matthews, bitten by the presidential bug, plays ball with the bosses for a time.

But his trouble is that he takes the postwar state of the union seriously, and a man who believes that manufacturers are sabotaging reconversion is not exactly the man for a party dominated by manufacturers. A bust up between the decent-minded Matthews and the party bosses is inevitable.

MECHANICAL APPROACH

In posing the issue, with its various minor complications, the authors have their own difficulties. For they quite mechanically identify the problems of the post-war period with the problems of the war itself.

Through Matthews they are deploring the fact that wartime national unity is being shattered. They suggest that every group is looking out for itself, labor as well as capital forgetting the interests of the nation. And in Grant Matthews' zeal for national harmony, in which everybody should "pull together," the play arrives dangerously close to a "plague on both your houses' position.

The reality, of course, is that the economic royalists in both the Republican and Democratic parties have junked the national unity for which the liberal manufacturer pleads. Their quest for unlimited power within the country and on a world scale cuts across party lines. It is a class ambition. And labor, in so far as it fights the monopolists, is the chief representative of the interests of the people as a whole.

Unquestionably, therefore, the play has a serious flaw in assuming that a manufacturer of good will like Matthews would save the country by mediating between capital and labor. Matthews shows his "independence" by attacking labor in one speech, capital in another. Equally false is the premise that "vote-getting" and "campaign contributions" are the chief determinants of policy in the top circles of both big parties.

DEMOCRATIC BELIEFS

Yet within the limits of these confusions, serious as they are, **State of the Union** is a vigorous and effective statement of democratic beliefs. Even though Lindsay and Crouse have not caught up with political reality, they are here expressing many ideas that are thoroughly welcome on the Broadway stage, and in a form that is delightful.

For the main brunt of their attack is directed at the political machine bosses, newspaper editors, and industrialists who battled Roosevelt and who today are working against Big Three unity. They spoof at the pretence that all presidential candidates are nominated by the people. They blast the Republican politicians who play for the "Polish vote" on the basis of their anti-Soviet attitude. They pillory the war-against-Russia champions; the Republican lady bigwig who thanks God for Bilbo; those whose hearts go out to Germany and Japan; the employers who keep their plants shut, seek to tear the ceiling off prices, and oppose full employment legislation.

BASIC SERIOUSNESS

Richly humorous, in the best Lindsay-Crouse manner, this play is neither frivolous nor cynical. Underneath the charm and wit and bounce there is basic seriousness, a sober appreciation of the fact that the people dare not rely on the old-line politicians who sneer at Wallace and pour their contempt on the masses.

Thus the impassioned outcry of Matthews' wife against those who flirt with World War III and Matthews' own outburst against those who try to play the veterans against labor, forcefully express the authors' sincere hope that the democratic program associated with Roosevelt will not be blacked out in postwar America.

Within its limitations, the play registers a genuine advance for political comedy on Broadway. The next time I see it I'd love to sit next to Tom Dewey.

EXCELLENT ACTING

Thoroughly entertaining, its lines crackling, moving at a swift clip, **State of the Union** is excellently acted and staged. As Matthews, Ralph Bellamy is undoubtedly too rigid, but he teams up well with Minor Watson's Conover and Myron McCormick, who plays his publicity manager. Kay Johnson has the right Clare Luce touch as the owner of a newspaper chain. And the most striking performance is given by Ruth Hussey as Mrs. Matthews, who is really tops in her many-sided role as the jilted wife, her husband's best critic, and a fighting liberal.

Bretaigne Windust's direction is expert, and Raymond Sovey's settings effective.

Lindsay and Crouse have by no means accurately described the state of the union, but they have given their audience a wonderfully engaging evening in the theatre and something worth thinking about.

STATE OF THE UNION by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse. Presented by Leland Hayward at the Hudson. The cast includes Ralph Bellamy, Ruth Hussey, Myron McCormick, Minor Watson, Kay Johnson, Herbert Heyes, G. Albert Smith, George Lessey, Maidel Turner and others, staged by Bretaigne Windust. Settings by Raymond Sovey.

RUTH HUSSEY

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The Studio Workshop of the Artists League of America announces classes for beginners in Portrait and Still Life painting at its studio at 77 Fifth Ave.

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Daily Worker
New York, Monday, November 19, 1945

Speed GIs Home, Say Labor Legionnaires

By CARL HIRSCH and LOUIS SASS

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Focussing the attention of the American Legion delegates on the vital issues confronting labor and the American people, the executive committee of the conference of Union Labor Legionnaires today made public its stand on a number of key issues.

Meeting on the eve of the Legion convention, the conference committee came out strongly against the poll tax.

The resolution also demanded the speediest possible demobilization of troops abroad. The Labor Legionnaires condemned the use of American merchant vessels as cargo ships for private companies as long as there is a single soldier unnecessarily overseas. They gave clear voice to their indignation of the use of American ships, to carry American soldiers and Marines into the interior of China in support of Chiang Kai-shek, thereby increasing the danger of civil war and slowing down the process of demobilization of our fighting men.

The passage of the anti-poll tax resolution taken together with the amendments to the constitution of the Legion offered by two powerful state departments, calling upon the Legion to end all practices of discrimination directed against Negro servicemen, were considered important steps toward making the Legion more truly to represent all of those fighters who made victory over the Axis possible.

The resolutions of the Illinois and New Jersey departments on discrimination recommend that the national convention go on record for the granting of charters to Negro servicemen in all states where such charters are now being denied. While these resolutions fall short in that they do not call for mixed posts in the Legion they nevertheless aim at the Southern state organizations which do not permit Negro posts to be chartered.

BACK YUGOSLAVIA AID

The executive committee of Union Labor Legionnaires further went on record in supporting the campaigns of the Yugoslav relief organizations. Two labor posts—the Pittsburgh Labor Post and a labor post in New York—offered their quarters as bundle stations for clothing.

The committee voted support for the full employment bill and called upon the Legion convention delegates to come out for this bill in keeping with the spirit and the letter of the Legion's position on full employment. They have also gone on record demanding the raising of the minimum wage to 65 cents an hour.

After considerable discussion, the conference executive committee voted to request the Legion Labor Relations Committee to assist in the passage of the following measures: (1) The continuation of United States Employment Service as a federally controlled agency; (2) To support the President's proposal for 26 weeks of unemployment insurance at $25 a week; (3) To condemn General Motors for its efforts to extend the work week to 45 hours.

One of the most determined battles the conference executive voted to wage is on the question of the super-seniority "interpretation of the selective service act." George Banfield, secretary of the Labor Legionnaires stated that this measure will encounter not only the opposition of millions of veterans organized in the Legion but also the opposition of millions of veterans of World War II, who realize that this measure aims at playing them off against labor and against the veterans of World War I, thereby weakening their position.

The committee also voted to support a GI Bill of Rights for merchant seamen, an issue which has already won the support of the CIO and organized labor generally.

The committee passed a resolution of commendation, commending the National Commander, Edward Sheiberling, New York State Commander Kennedy, and New York Commander Lawler for refusing to endorse the conferring of the Americanism Medal upon Cecille B. Demille, anti-union producer, and condemned the Wall Street Post for giving him this medal.

The leaders of the National Conference of Labor Legionnaires were today in continuous session and working closely with important representatives of the major CIO and AFL unions as well as leading officials of the American Legion in an attempt to help the Legion broaden its policies in such a way as to make it representative of the sentiments of the veterans of both wars.

It is felt here that the speech of Philip Murray of the CIO, which is scheduled to be delivered at 1:00 p.m. on Tuesday at the general assembly of the convention, will aid considerably in getting the delegates of the convention to understand the great need for unity of labor and the veterans to insure continued peace and well-being of America's servicemen and workers.

Pope Blesses Franco; Lauds Fascist Regime

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 18 (UP).—Pope Pius XII, in a broadcast to Spain, today called upon the Spanish faithful to defend the church against further opposition which may arise as the result of troubled moments which may face the country.

Speaking in Spanish for nine minutes, the Pope lauded the defense of Catholicism during the Spanish civil war and gave thanks that Spain was spared the horrors of world war.

At the end of the speech he extended a Papal benediction to Francisco Franco.

Catholic circles explained that was the customary blessing to the chief of a state toward which the address was directed and pointed out that Spain was a Catholic nation and that the Franco Government had regular diplomatic relations with the Holy See.

R. J. Thomas 'Alerts' Million Auto Workers

DETROIT Nov. 18.—A showdown between the United Auto Workers and the unyielding big three corporations of the auto industry approached here today, and 1,000,000 union members were alerted for all possibilities including major strikes by president R. J. Thomas.

Tomorrow (Monday) and Tuesday 200 delegates from more than 100 locals of the UAW in the General Motors system will hold a series of conferences here to take action on the company's persistent refusal to grant the union's wage increase demands.

Preliminary meetings have been held over the weekend by the 6-man UAW strategy committee which has been delegated power to call a strike against GM, Ford and Chrysler.

On Tuesday the union will open wage negotiations with Ford, but the company has made it plain with a series of 31 counter-demands on the UAW that it is standing by the other two companies in stubborn rejection of labor's demands.

In a signed editorial in the United Automobile Worker, president Thomas told union members that GM was forcing a "costly and terrible strike" on them. Thomas added:

"God knows the top leadership of the UAW-CIO has neither sought nor wanted a collision of this kind. But I think the people of America will agree with our own membership that we have been patient, we have been fair, we have sought to do no more than maintain the economic well-being of our people and of the country as a whole.

"Since the beginning of the present controversy GM has never indicated in word or in deed its willingness to give an inch on wages. Its attitude is a clear indication that the corporation is not only expecting a strike but welcomes the test of strength. No doubt this 'tough' policy is because of the provisions of the Federal tax laws under which GM's strike losses would largely be repaid out of the Federal Treasury through tax refunds.

"The corporation is acting on the assumption that this is a fine time to decide the issues, when it will have the Treasury of the United States to finance it and the workers will have to depend upon their limited resources.

"Should there be a strike, it must be conducted on our part with complete and orderly discipline, and with full confidence that the du Pont family cannot successfully flout the just demands of the automobile workers."

Women Shoppers to Meet on Job Bias

The New York League of Women Shoppers has called a conference for Nov. 28 to stimulate employment and upgrading of Negroes in department stores.

REPORT UPRISING IN NORTH IRAN

TEHERAN, Iran, Nov. 18 (UP).—A government spokesman said tonight that a revolution has broken out in the Azerbaijan province of northwestern Iran.

The situation in Azerbaijan, on the one-time lend lease route to Russia and bordering the Soviet Republics of Armenia and Azerbaijan, is "dangerous and painful," the spokesman said.

The revolt was believed to have been launched by members of the newly-formed Democratic Party.

(On Sept. 13 the Moscow radio said the Democratic Party had issued a manifesto calling on 4,500,000 people of Iranian Azerbaijan to rally to the party to fight wrongs inflicted on them by the present Iranian Government. The broadcast said the manifesto said there was no trace of democracy left in Iran. The manifesto said the Azerbaijan people, because of their great population, should have one-third the total representatives in the Iranian Parliament instead of one-sixth. Other recent dispatches have said the Azerbaijans wanted complete independence.)

FRENCH 'LEFT' ABLE TO GO IT ALONE

(Continued from Page 1)

is the only democratic way. If De Gaulle will head such a ministry, we will serve under him. But, in order to reflect the will of the people, the Cabinet must have a Socialist-Communist majority.

It is up to the Popular Republican Movement to decide whether they will join with us to carry out the program of the National Council of Resistance.

If they will not come in without De Gaulle, and if De Gaulle still refuses to change his attitude, then we must form the government without them."

The Socialist reaction to this crystal clear proposition is not authoritatively known tonight, but I can point out that should they adopt the only other course open to them, and form a coalition with the MRP against the Communists, they will undoubtedly have trouble with considerable sections of their own supporters.

They are unlikely to be prepared to run this risk in spite of the fact that they said today that they would not join any government which excluded the MRP.

Maurice Schumann, secretary of the MRP, said today that his party would not serve in any government unless it is led by DeGaulle.

Marcel Cachin, veteran Communist leader, told me that there is every hope of a democratic solution being worked out before the Constituent Assembly meets at 3 p.m. Monday to elect a new head of government, though the future must of course be solved by the Assembly itself.

Many of DeGaulle's friends are now taking the view that it is best to let the left wing parties get on with the job in the hope that they will make such a mess of it that in six months' time the country will be imploring DeGaulle to take over.

Such a situation, fraught with grave dangers to French democracy, will not arise because the Socialists, Communists and mighty General Confederation of Labor have the program, ability, popular support and determination to tackle and solve the problems that will confront them.

It appears likely Saturday evening that by this time tomorrow the task of forming a government which genuinely reflects the will of the country will be on the road to completion, thanks to the firm and vigorous stand made by the Communists in the face of DeGaulle's attempt to ignore the vote of the people.

Cacchione Reelected With 75,000 Votes for 3d Term

(Reprinted from late edition of yesterday's Worker)

Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, Communist, emerged top man in the Brooklyn PR race yesterday as he hit the maximum 75,000 mark during the 26th count. Other Councilmen to reach the 75,000 limit in other boroughs were Michael J. Quill, American Laborite in the Bronx; Stanley M. Isaacs, Republican, in Manhattan; and J. A. Phillips and Hugh Quinn, both Democrats in Queens.

Cacchione's unofficial count reached well over 80,000 votes counting the undistributed votes accruing to him from Betram Baker, Democratic-ALP in the 26th count, and Maurice Bernhardt in the 27th count.

On being officially declared first candidate elected in Brooklyn, Cacchione thanked the PR canvassers and workers in the 23d Regiment Armory for their "hard, grinding work," and the people of Brooklyn "for honoring me for electing me three times to the Council."

"I will continue my work on behalf of good city government," he asid.

Joseph Sharkey, Democrat, was second highest at the end of the final 27th tally with 72,475 votes but he insisted that the count go another round after Rita Casey, Democrat was the candidate defeated. This brought Sharkey up to the 75,000 vote.

Anthony DiGiovanna, Democrat, came third. Louis Goldberg jumped to fourth in the last tally receiving 13,296 votes from Bernhardt, Liberal who was eliminated in the 26th count.

The four other candidates elected in Brooklyn were Genevieve Earle, Republican-City-Nonpartisan, Walter Hart, Democrat; Edward Vogel, Democrat and William McCarthy, Democrat.

Brooklyn will be represented by one Communist, one Republican, five Democrats and one Liberal.

FINAL TALLY

The Brooklyn final tally:

Peter V. Cacchione, Com.	75,000
Joseph Sharkey, Dem.	72,473
A. DiGiovanna, Dem.	61,135
Louis Goldberg, Liberal	60,747
Genevieve Earle, Rep.-City-Nonpar.	60,472
Walter Hart, Dem.	59,951
Edward Vogel, Dem.	56,027
William McCarthy, Dem.	45,338
Rita Casey, Dem.	43,903

Those elected to the new City Council are:

Democrats: Joseph T. Sharkey, Anthony DiGiovanna, Walter Hart, Edward Vogel, William McCarthy, all of Brooklyn; William A. Carroll, Samuel DiFalco, Manhattan; Charles E. Keegan, Edward Cunningham, Bertha Schwartz, Bronx; J. A. Phillips, L. G. Clemente, Hugh Quinn, Queens, and Frederic R. Schick, Richmond.

Republicans: Stanley M. Isaacs, Manhattan; Genevieve B. Earle, Brooklkn, and A. J. Phillips, Queens.

Communists: Benjamin J. Davis, Manhattan; Peter V. Cacchione, Brooklyn.

American Labor: Eugene P. Connolly, Manhattan; Michael J. Quill, Bronx.

Liberal Party: Louis Goldberg, Brooklyn; Ira J. Palestin, Bronx.

This make a Council of 23 members, including 14 Democrats, three Republicans, two Communists, two Laborites and two of the Liberal Party.

Sixteen members are incumbents. Councilwoman Gertrude W. Klein of the Bronx was the only one of the present Council of 17 who was not reelected. Of the three Republicans, two, Isaacs and Earle, are independents.